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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Four-Power Pact Exiles War

Europe Acclaims Its New Era

France and Italy Find Accord

Roosevelt Will Spend It All

World Binds Wheat and Cotton

Recovery Is Seen as Mental

ROME watches formal signing of the Mussolini four-power pact which guarantees tranquillity to Europe for 10 years. Ambassador Graham commits Britain, Ambassador de Jouvenal commits France, Ambassador von Hassel commits Germany, Premier Mussolini commits Italy. Many diplomats, as witnesses, crowd the huge office of Il Duce in the Palazzo Venezia, where the pact was tentatively initialed on June 7. The Roman newspapers rush out colorful editions announcing "A new era of European peace and a historic milestone"—And the diplomatic observers confirm the complete accuracy of the newspaper headlines.

¶ Italy takes on greater political stature with the signing of the pact its Premier submitted. It will have a stronger voice than it has raised before when the "big four" sit in on Europe's complex problems. But the self-effacing hero of the vital accomplishment is J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain. MacDonald, feeling Europe moving steadily toward war, rushed to Premier Mussolini with a proposed agreement. Il Duce demurred, produced a set of ideas of his own. MacDonald overnight abandoned his carefully worked-out propsals and accepted Mussolini's—Thus, actually, was the peace of Europe saved.

¶ France, in signing the four-power pact, arrives also at a basis of settlement of its long and bitter naval dispute with Italy. Premier Daladier, big enough to make France swallow selfish pride in the presence of great issues, is believed to have reached a point where the obstruction to many world steps, the French-Italian disagreement on proportionate navies, may be dissolved. France and Germany, likewise, are drawn closer together by the new pact. Knotty problems involving these two nations must be solved, but a great change now comes—They will be solved against a background of peace, not of war.

¶ Europe's lesser nations make possible the four-power pact by withdrawing their at first stout opposition. The Little Entente, fearing revision of borders, was relying on its treaties with France to hold that nation out of the pact; Poland, fearing loss of its precious Corridor, denounced the plan. But the big nations gave their promise of due consideration in every case and the little nations ceased opposing. The world has had no finer examples of sacrifice by many countries than those which now make it possible to bar war out of Europe for 10 years. The nations disclose a foundational fact to themselves—They prove they can get together whenever the urge goes deep enough.

¶ Washington resounds to smashing new blows in the national reconstruction program. The President says he and General Johnson, recovery administrator, are considering a decree fixing minimum wages and maximum wages in all lines, pending action on their codes by the industries. Obedience would be voluntary. Equally startling, the Chief Executive says he will spend every cent of the authorized $3,300,000,000 on works to promote general recovery. Railroad Coördinator Eastman rejoices stockholders by requesting the heads of 15 leading railroads to prune their towering salaries—After which, the day being Saturday, the President fares forth to fish.

¶ Many nations act in concert to repress the world's supply of wheat. Just as the W. E. C. appears about to recess without tangible agreement, the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina combine with the Danubian states and Poland on a two-year restriction plan. The European countries accept a quota of 57,000,000 bushels in 1934 and slightly less in 1935. Russia, outside the pale, is believed to have no wheat to export. American Secretary of Agriculture Wallace orders 9,000,000 acres of cotton in 16 states plowed back into the ground—Will this same generation see a threadbare and hungry world pleading with the nations for more cotton and more wheat?

¶ American business begins to comprehend the forces that turn the tide. Wall Street believed business would improve with increased bank credit, and business has gone up without it. Executives held that more buying would have to wait on more pay rolls, and buying spurts upward while pay rolls are on the way. When the public lacks confidence, determined statesmen cannot start the wheels; when statesmen adjourn and confidence comes, every effort succeeds. Thus statesmen and business men learn at last that it is the public's mental condition which makes or unmakes most things. The way to right business is the way to right the world—It is directly to right men's thinking wherein it is wrong.

Setting the Stage To Break Own Record

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

WILEY POST

Ready to Set Out in His Plane Winnie Mae from New York in Round-the-World Flight.

Air Full of Fliers Encircling Globe For Speed Records

Post, Darius and Girenas Leave For Europe; Balbo Hops to Montreal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15—An air Marathon is on over the Atlantic today with Mr. Wiley Post, veteran trans-oceanic flier, at the controls of the Winnie Mae, and Capt. Stephen Darius, flying the Lithuanic, a monoplane which subscriptions from Lithuanian-Americans helped him to buy, battling for honors. Mr. Stanley Thomas Girenas, a native of Lithuania, is Mr. Darius' companion on the flight.

After taking off here at 4:10 o'clock E. S. T. this morning and nosing into a clear red sunrise in the same airplane in which he and Harold Gatty made the globe-circling flight record two years ago, Mr. Post is out to clip several hours or even days from the previous round-the-world trip. The pilots' register at the airport which he signed up before taking off in terse words reveals his intentions:

"Wiley Post. From Floyd Bennett Field. Destination, same."

Captain Darius, who took off with his companion an hour and 14 minutes after Mr. Post left, undaunted by the United States Government's refusal to issue clearence papers or passport for his flight, is headed for Lithuania, over a 4900-mile course. Mr. Paul Zadeikis, Lithuanian Consul General in New York City, and a group of friends were here to see Captain Darius and Mr. Girenas start.

NEW GERMANY, N. S., July 15 (AP)—A large airplane flew high over this town at 8:20 a. m. E. S. T. today heading eastward and was believed to be that piloted by Wiley Post, who hopped off from New York this morning on a round-the-world flight.

It was considered possible, however, that the ship might have been the one bearing Stephen Darius and Stanley Thomas Girenas, who left New York after Post on a projected flight to Lithuania. Markings on the airplane were not distinguishable.

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh were at Cartwright, Labrador, checking on landing base possibilities before continuing their mapping of an aerial passenger route from America to Europe.

Lithuanica Hops Off

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—The monoplane Lithuanica took off on a projected 4900-mile nonstop flight to Lithuania today, without approval of the American Government and with the prospect of the two pilots subjecting themselves to a "spanking" if they should land in any country short of their goal.

The plane, which left Floyd Bennett field at 5:25 a. m., E. S. T., was flown by Stephen Darius and Stanley Girenas, Lithuanian-Americans from Chicago. They took off just 1 hour and 14 minutes after Wiley Post began his solo world flight from the same field.

Later the State Department said it had obtained permission for the Lithuanica to fly over Newfoundland, but had not heard from any other country on their route.

Balbo Leaves Montreal

MONTREAL, July 15 (AP)—Gen. Italo Balbo hopped off from here today, leading his transatlantic Italian air armada on the last stage of its flight to Chicago.

The planes took off in groups of three, spaced a few moments apart. As each triad got into the air, another three cast loose from their moorings, taxied downstream, turned into the wind and roared over the surface in a smother of foam to rise smoothly into the air. They were all off the water and away for Chicago at 11:09 a. m.

Warner Praises Gov. Ely's Move To Abolish Crime

Urges Legal Revisions In Courts to Obtain More Convictions

Gov. Joseph B. Ely's crime survey for Boston is in step with the state-wide march against crime, Mr. Joseph Warner, Attorney-General, declared today. The contemplated inventory of every phase of Boston's law enforcement machinery was termed by the Attorney-General as a concrete practice of that doctrine laid down at the first meeting of the district attorneys of the State in June.

"The investigation has now assumed fair proportions," he said. "Any inquiry aimed solely at the police would have been inadequate. Crime wears many faces, and courts, court sentences, parole boards, apprehension and court procedure constitute essential parts of any investigation that would give a true picture of the whole problem of law enforcement."

Stressing the fact that the Governor's inquiry is supplementary to the state drive against crime, Mr. Warner said state and local officials will continue their work unaffected.

Governor Ely's crime commission of three "practical" men will be authorized by the Legislature next week and appointed by the Governor within two weeks, it is understood. The contemplated investigation that is to be directed first at the lower courts, started as a single move aimed at the police, but has the State in June.

Governor Ely's report incorporates some of the views of Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner. The emphasis on the courts and especially on the lower courts as in need of tightening up, definitely reflects the views of police officials.

One such official recently declared the criminal's chances are at least five to the government's one. In the lower court he may be set free, if not, the government must prove its case in the superior court.

Again the criminal may be freed, but conviction by the government may mean merely that the case will be carried to the supreme court on a point of law. If after this prolonged effort, the criminal is finally jailed, there are pardons and paroles to be contended with.

Attention appears to be focused basically today on the lower courts where it is contended the prisoners' chances for evading conviction are especially good. In the first place a policeman unversed in legal prosecution appears against the arrested man. If the man is held for the higher court, no transcript of the testimony from the lower court can be introduced.

Mr. Warner today said the introduction of a public prosecutor would be a constructive factor.

Russian Embassy Is First to Leave Peiping for Nanking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Soviet Russia, the first country to appoint an ambassador to China, has now taken the lead again in establishing its Embassy in Nanking, altogether ignoring Peiping, where other legations are centered. The Soviet Government has leased a building near Central Kuomintang Headquarters at Nanking as an Embassy and another as a residence for the Ambassador.

The great Russian Embassy at Peiping, one of the largest properties in the Legation Quarter, has been closed since diplomatic relations were resumed with China, as it was before, and the Soviet officials declare it will probably never be opened even for a consular staff.

Thus far, the Soviets have opened consulates only at Shanghai and at Tientsin. An increase of more than 100 per cent in Sino-Soviet trade is reported since the resumption of relations a few months ago.

New Wonders Open to Western Tourists

Left—© Hileman, Kalispell, Montana. Upper Center and Right—Courtesy of Glacier National Park. Lower Left—By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CENTURIES ARE SPECKS IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Left—Trick Falls, in Glacier National Park; One Falls Above Another. Right—Going-to-the-Sun Highway, Logan Pass Detour. Top Center—Bell on Crest of Great Divide Which Tourists Ring on Crossing. Lower Left—Map of Glacier National Park.

Primeval Tract Opened in West By New Highway

Federal Scenic Route Is Dedicated in Glacier Park, Montana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLACIER PARK, Mont., July 15—New vistas of alpine beauty were unfolded to the vacationist as he motored along the new 52-mile Logan Pass detour over the Going-to-the-Sun Highway, which was formally opened to the public today by Gov. Frank A. Cooney of Montana.

The highway, under construction since 1919, has been completed by the Federal Government at a cost of $2,250,000. It is the first motor road to penetrate the virgin interior of this national park which straddles the continental divide in northwestern Montana.

Present at the opening ceremonies were federal officials, railway executives, Blackfeet Indians, representatives of various civic organizations in Montana, guides, "dudes" and tourists.

Following the road ceremony Mr. O. S. Warden, chairman of the Montana state highway commission, dedicated a tablet to the memory of Mr. Stephen T. Mather, first director of the national park service, under whose leadership the road project was conceived and begun.

Road Is Path to Wonderland

The dedication ceremonies were presided over by Mr. Eivand T. Scoyen, superintendent of the park, who read messages of congratulation from Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Horace M. Al-

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International Peace Moves On As Four-Power Pact Is Signed

Mussolini and Diplomatic Representatives of Great Britain, France and Germany Bind Nations of Europe With Closer Ties of Friendship

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME, July 15—The Four-Power pact, which aims at securing the peace of Europe for the next 10 years, was formally signed at Rome at noon today by Signor Benito Mussolini and the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France and Germany. It has been Signor Mussolini's earnest desire to have the pact signed with great pomp and solemnity by the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the signatory countries, but the simplicity of today's ceremony in no way deprived the act of its importance.

Reference to the vital importance of the Four-Power pact was made yesterday by Mr. de Jouvenel, retiring French Ambassador, in a speech to the French colony at Rome. The animosity between France and Germany, he said, has been a dominant factor in European politics for the last two centuries, but now thanks to the Four-Power pact, England and Italy had succeeded in building a bridge for France-German coöperation in the interest of world peace. He emphasized that none of the signatory powers had been compelled to give up any of the friendships with other states, and he was happy to note that assurance of 10 years' peaceful collaboration between the four great western powers had at one stroke removed several potentially dangerous problems. Particularly, the new atmosphere made by the conclusion of the pact brought France and Italy closer.

M. de Jouvenel leaves Rome early next week, after having completed the mission entrusted to him by the French Government. He returns to France after having paved the way for an all-round settlement of Franco-Italian differences.

The signing of the four-power pact produced an immediate effect upon Soviet Russia, where it was regarded as a combination of the four leading capitalist countries capable of being turned at any moment against Communist Russia. Moscow's Foreign Commissar, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, therefore, redoubled the efforts he had been making, not only to complete the series of non-aggression treaties between the Soviets and the encircling neighbor states, but also to extend

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Housing Demand Shows Australia On Upward Turn

In view of the fact that Australia was one of the first countries to show definite signs of emerging from the trade recession, the present report showing that recent real estate operation around Melbourne have displayed an unmistakable revival, while steady reabsorption of unemployed labor has begun, takes on unusual interest.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—In 24 out of 26 Melbourne municipalities, there were fewer vacant houses last year than in 1931. In five districts the reduction was more than 50 per cent.

Figures supplied by the Government statist show that there were 5°82 houses vacant in Greater Melbourne in 1932, compared with 7489 in 1931. The total number of occupied houses in Greater Melbourne at the end of 1932 was 224,890, compared with 221,152 a year earlier.

These figures indicate that families which shared homes with relatives or friends at the worst of the financial depression are now taking advantage of the general improvement in conditions to move into separate homes again.

Another factor in increasing the number of occupied houses was the demand for homes caused by increased marriages in 1932—another sign of better times.

It is hoped that the decline in the number of vacant houses—which has continued since the preparation of the statist's report—will encourage the speculative builder, whose activities a few years ago kept thousands of men employed in the building and allied trades, but who suffered an almost complete eclipse in the depression.

Harbin Having 'Boom'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN—Harbin is experiencing a distinct housing shortage and real estate boom as a result of Japanese control of this city now. During the past six months the population here has been increased by 40,000 Chinese and Japanese, 2000 White Russians, and 600 other foreigners. The presence of large numbers of Japanese residents is especially conspicuous, as sukiyaki restaurants, Japanese shops, and women in flowered kimonos are appearing on all the leading streets.

Business, which has been in a slump here for several years, is also picking up appreciably. During the first harvest week this year, 2870 carloads of soya beans and wheat were transported on the Chinese Eastern Railway, as compared with 1281 carloads for the corresponding week last year.

Industry Waits Final Action On Universal Code

President Studies It On Week-End—Three Billion For Construction

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15—The Roosevelt program for an organized national economy took rapid strides today as developments followed one another thick and fast on half a dozen important fronts.

From the White House it was confirmed that the President is considering promulgation of a decree fixing minimum wages and maximum hours of labor in all industries of the country, pending action on the individual codes under the National Recovery Act. Obedience to the decree would be on a voluntary basis, and Mr. Roosevelt and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, will consider and probably reach decision on the matter over the week-end, on the President's yacht, now steaming down the Potomac.

Pressing close on this development in importance was the flat announcement from President Roosevelt that he proposes to spend every cent of the $3,300,000,000 now authorized to promote general recovery. This is the first official announcement of the Administration's purpose since controversy developed in the ranks of the President's advisers over the advisability of pouring the whole of the vast sum into promotion of employment.

Cotton Trade Watches

The cotton industry meanwhile today spent its time wondering what will be the precise effect of Mr. Roosevelt's signature of the order for 4.2 cents a pound processing tax on cotton, effective Aug. 1. Enough farmers have accepted payment to destroy cotton to reduce the year's crop by something like 3,500,000 bales, it is estimated, which means the launching of one of the most extraordinary and far-reaching farm relief programs ever undertaken in history.

The foregoing were only the beginning of the fast-flowing developments, however.

Codes for individual industries arrived almost hourly in the capital, while more codes under the Recovery Act were in process of rapid completion. The week-end batch included a code for men's wearing apparel, a code for the lace industry,

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Things Present

The world news map, current news of the week in graphic form, appears on the Daily Features page.

Has the American navy been so reduced that it is incapable of defending the country? Shouldn't the United States have the "biggest navy in the world"? The answers to these questions and a discussion of the present naval situation will be found on the Editorial page.

If fine old New England colonial houses fascinate you, turn to the article "Here Dwelt a Colonial Aristocrat" on the Interior Decoration and Antiques page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, News of Art, Music, and the Theater page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, and Piet-O-Grams.

Wheat Accords Bring Success To Conference

'Big Four' and Danubian States With Poland To Limit Crops

Russia Still Waiting

European Countries Accept Quotas—Real Restriction Comes Next Year

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 15—Just as the World Economic Conference began to despair of any tangible agreements, it is announced that the "big four" overseas wheat countries and the Danubian states with Poland have agreed upon a two-year restriction plan.

The effectiveness of this accord depends upon concessions from importing countries. Exactly what degree of coöperation is asked and whether enough of it is forthcoming has not yet appeared.

Attempts to bring Russia within the agreement are still fruitless, but talks with Russian delegates have produced better feeling and may even result in the submission of estimates of Russian production which other wheat states have been anxious to know for years. They have been uncertain whether Russia would have an exportable surplus this year, suspecting that it would not, but nothing is known definitely.

Extent of Agreement

The agreement is between the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia on one hand and Roumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland on the other. The big four had already agreed tentatively to limit their own wheat production and trade by a 15 per cent cut below "the normal yield and acreage."

Danubian countries and Poland accept a quota of 57,000,000 bushels in the first year, and 45,000,000 or perhaps 50,000,000 in the second. Harvesting of the first year's crop has already began, so it was not possible to reduce it below the yield now estimated.

The exportable surplus left by the harvest may, of course, run under 57,000,000 bushels. But real restriction begins in the second year, when more than 20 per cent is to be cut from this total if the crop is not exceptionally large. If it is heavy, then the cut will be about 7,000,000 bushels, or more than 10 per cent.

The big four consider they have made a sizable concession in allowing Danubians so much export, but their goal was to prevent further increases in the present acreage which they have used as a basis.

Two Methods Studied

It is not yet clarified whether acreage reductions or export quotas will finally be the method to bind the big four. The former is strongly favored by theoretical experts, since it does not leave overhanging stocks which depress the market. But practical men in the field insist that acreage reduction is too difficult of application. The present agreement leaves the way open for either method.

Apart from wheat accord, the committees are merely registering the stage at which all the various matters on the conference agenda will be left on the date of adjournment. Final reports are being coördinated, and must be finished by the end of next week when plenary sessions of the two committees will debate their adoption and hand them along to final plenary of the whole conference, at least by July 27. So far, particularly in the light of wheat agreement, chief conference results have been in advancing to study of the restriction of production of certain basic commodities.

Anomalous Situation

The Brazilian delegation submitted a draft convention, for instance, limiting the production of coffee.

While all recognize that low prices and glut of stocks made such restrictions in various commodities appear necessary it is also ironically pointed out that 30,000,000 unemployed are still in dire need of necessities. This grim background removes the satisfaction of those now negotiating agreements to diminish still further the world's supply goods.

But the bitter anomaly of the present situation apparently offers no other solution, and certainly in recent years the dearth of goods in some quarters has not been solved by overproduction in others.

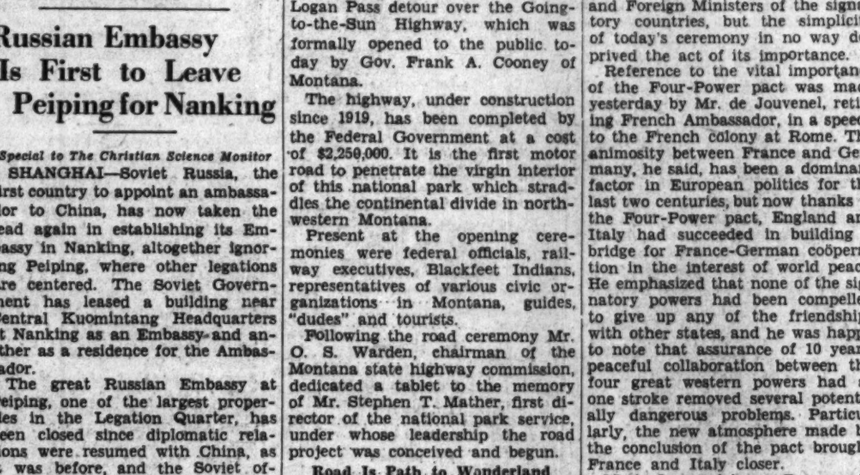
Pittsburgh Companies Disclaim Labor Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 15—Reverberations of the hearings of the Gallagher commission, appointed by the State Legislature to investigate sweatshop conditions, were still heard here yesterday as business concerns compiled employment statistics designed to refute testimony given before the commission.

No instance of violation of the child labor laws, and little testimony to violation of the present hours law, was brought before the commission, business men emphasized. The hearings closed Wednesday. Failure of the commision to hold an afternoon hearing on that day, representatives of one company said, prevented an oral presentation of their case. Refutation of employees' charges was made public by a number of companies.

Converging Peace Groups in Europe



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW APPROACHES ROME

Four-Power Group Signing Pact Today Is Shown in Dark Shading. Countries in light Shading Are Russia and the Ring of Neighbor Nations on Its Borders Which Have Signed Non-Aggression Pacts With Moscow, Together With the Non-Neighbor Little Entente Nations, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, Which Have Come Into Russia's Peace Convention. Arrows Indicate the Approach of the Leading Nations of the Two Peace groups Toward an Accord Which Would Remove Any Attempt to Balance the One Against the Other.

Two Plans Proffered Japan To Ease Manchoukuoan Tensity

One Would Make It a State of the League of Nations, Another Would Put It Under Neutral Commission, With Plebiscite in Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 15—Constructive suggestions for dealing with vital problems of the hour, ranging from Manchoukuo to American county administration, have emerged from speech and discussion during the two-weeks annual Institute of Public Affairs here, in which persons from 30 states and nine foreign countries participated.

Two possible solutions of the Sino-Japanese problem were crystallized as the sessions at the University of Virginia concluded today. From Mr. Grover Clark, Far East consultant of New York, came the recommendation of a neutral commission to act as an administrative agent for Manchoukuo for five years, at the end of which period a plebiscite would take place to decide on final disposition of the territory.

Dr. Clyde Eagleton, of New York University, suggested the establishment of Manchuria as an autonomous or independent state under protection and supervision of the League of Nations, with ample opportunity for Japanese interests therein.

Drafting World Parleys

With the world wavering between nationalism and internationalism, it was proposed at the League of Nations round table that adjustment between the two might lie in abandonment of the technical work of the League of Nations committees, that they might be more fully prepared to reconcile the various nationalistic systems. Membership in the League, or at least some form of more continuous logical and consistent contact with the League was advised for the United States.

An unemployment insurance discussion concluded with the decision that compulsory reserves, found sound in fundamental in Great Britain and Germany, should be instituted in this country with care taken to insure that they are non-political, profitless, and on an actuarial basis. The importance of some degree of uniformity in state laws to eliminate any competition among industries for advantages in benefits and schedules was stressed.

While Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, suggested regional grouping of states with a common fund to overcome this difficulty, the proposal was also made for federal aid as an inducement toward standardization. Inclusion of unemployment reserve provisions in the new industrial codes was advocated.

Return to the gold standard, from which departure was termed unwise, was advocated by the money and banking round table. Opinion was general that the recently enacted provision for the control of bank deposits will promote the continuance of bank failures rather than prevent them, but it was held that the branch banking feature of the new law is an important step toward banking. The diversion of capital from speculation into real investment was said to be basic for real recovery.

To Aid South America

Experts on Latin-American affairs advocated reopening of foreign exchange markets so nations of the Southern Hemisphere will have better opportunity to pay their debts, more favorable tariffs in their behalf and the enactment of reciprocal treaties.

Authorities on county government reached the conclusion that the functions of the county are gradually being absorbed by the states and if the local unit is to survive it must increase its efficiency. Centralization of authority and consolidation into more influential areas were recommended as ways of accomplishing this.

Addressing the final night session of the institute, Mr. Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, declared that the world has made little concrete progress in the field of internationalism, despite all its endeavors since the World War.

"Let us not despair," he advised. "We can still stand for liberty and justice, for fair and honest dealings between nations, for democracy and government for the benefit of the governed."

Tracing the fate of the recent arms embargo resolution, the Kellogg Pact and the consultative pact defining "aggressor," Mr. Colby commented that they give "additional illustration of the . . . difficulty of substituting fantastic and untried theorems for ancient principles imbedded in the thinking and the historical practices of nations."

International conferences have failed, he said, and American opinion is now turning to the theory that a nation's first step in foreign relations is to set its own house in order.

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Transport Plane In Fog Follows Radio Highway

Pilots Must Learn to Fly 'Blind' by Aid of Beam Of 'Dots and Dashes'

The old aviation adage, "When you can't see, don't fly," is changing to, "When you can't hear, don't fly," and indicates that poor radio receptivity conditions are much more to be feared by the modern pilot than fog and other weather inclemencies, the former hazards of flight, according to Mr. Daniel J. Duggan, transport pilot, one of three fliers who recently passed the first federal blind flying tests ever given at Boston Airport.

"Blind flying is no longer a theory or a dream: it is a fact," said Mr. Duggan. "Progress has been so rapid that today pilots with transport licenses—once the highest civilian rating—find themselves students again. They are not qualified to fly on interstate air lines until they get a new rating: scheduled air transport pilot.

"This calls for a blind flying test, for which the most experienced pilot has to practice about 25 flying hours in order to pass. Once a pilot is qualified to fly 'blind' he can find his way by air about the country, land and take-off, with fog down to the ground. Radio ranges over the air lines from coast to coast make this possible."

Nature of Tests

In taking the federal test pilots are only allowed to use the ordinary instruments found in all planes in addition to their radio earphones. These instruments are the bank and turn, rate of climb, and air-speed indicators and a compass. An artificial or directional "gyro," such as are found in many transport planes, cannot be used here.

It was not necessary to take off blind, but Mr. Duggan and his two fellow fliers each did so. The other two men who passed these tests were Lieut. Hazen Bean and Mr. Stafford Short, also transport pilots. The inspector, unhooded, flew with each of them in turn and told them what he wanted them to do.

The radio was not allowed during the first part of the test. Using instruments alone, each pilot took off, climbed to 500 feet and set the throttle and stabilizer for level flight. A 1000-foot climbing turn to the left was then called for, after which the pilot again leveled off. Next came a similar 1000-foot turn to the right, which brought the plane to a height of 2500 feet.

When the pilot had leveled off after the second climbing turn the inspector put the ship into unusual positions such as a steep vertical bank, and told the hooded flier to bring it back into level flight. This having been done, the radio was turned on and the pilot told to get into landing position above the runway.

"By this time the hooded flier has no idea where he is with relation to the airport," Mr. Duggan said. "With the radio turned on, he starts to receive certain code letters from the Boston Airport radio range. This sends out two radio beams that cross at the field. On a radio map these appear like a large cross with its center at the airport.

Radio Beam Directs

"As long as a ship is in one of the lines of the cross the pilot receives a continuous series of dashes which enable him to keep on his course and head for the airport. If he veers to the right or left he receives either dot dash or dash dot. Two of the opposite quadrants of the cross give 'dot dash' signals, the other two 'dash dot.'

"Being 'lost' in a hooded cockpit, the flier's problem now is to find out which quadrant he is in and to locate the beam that will guide him to the field. The procedure is to fly north. If the ship is heading away from the field the code letters will become fainter and fainter, in which case the pilot turns his ship around and flies south.

"Flying either north or south, as the case may be, the pilot is now heading toward a beam which will lead him to the airport. As soon as the ship hits the radio beam the code letter changes to a series of dashes. But the pilot does not know yet which beam he is in. He next makes a 90 degree turn to the east or west, which takes him into the quadrant on the other side of the beam.

"This identifies the beam. For instance, if the quadrant which he had started gave the 'dot dash signal' and the adjoining one provided 'dash dot,' he would know he had found the northwest beam. Knowing which side of the field he is on, the pilot now heads for his destination.

Silent About Field

"At the point above the airport where the two beams intersect there is a 'cone of silence.' At this point the radio signal fades out for a second. Knowing he is over the field, the pilot now throttles his engine and prepares to land.

"Hitting this 'dead' spot of the beam calls for practice, but after a flier becomes oriented to his hooded cockpit, he can hit it easier flying 'blind' than without the hood."

It is now possible to fly blind from Boston to Newark since the radio beam from the Boston Airport intersects the beam from Newark at Hartford, Conn. Using a pilot's handbook, which gives the characteristics of each radio beacon in the country, it would be possible to fly from Newark to Los Angeles by the same method. "Today," Mr. Duggan stated, "a pilot who isn't qualified to fly 'blind' is five years behind the times."

British Warship Dundee Arrives at Gloucester

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 15 (AP)—The British warship Dundee, which has cruised 9300 miles since leaving England last April, dropped anchor in the harbor here last night.

Commander Walter H. D. Fallowfield told newspaper men the vessel, which is officially listed as a sloop of war, would probably remain here for six days before resuming her cruising as a member of the American-Western Squadron of the British Navy.

Signers of Treaty in Historic Function at Rome

Credits—For M. de Jouvenel, by F. H. Jullian—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR; the Rest © Keystone.

DELEGATES OF FOUR POWERS

Left to Right—Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier; Henry de Jouvenel, French Ambassador to Rome; Sir Ronald Graham, British Ambassador, and Ulrich von Hassell, German Ambassador.

Industry Waits Final Action on Code

(Continued from Page 1)

tentative acceptance by the rayon industry of the earlier code drawn up for textiles, similar action by part of the silk industry, and the wool industry; preparation of northern bituminous coal operators of a code for later submission.

The cement institute voluntarily proposed to put a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour and a maximum work week of 36 hours into effect by Aug. 1, pending hearings on a fair practice code.

Big Rail Salaries to Go

As a sestful conclusion to the more important of the 24-hours' developments, Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, rail coördinator, in a tart statement, told a group of 15 of the country's leading railroad executives that he expected them shortly to decapitate their own high salaries. The spectacle thus promised is expected to give entertainment and joy to many railroad shareholders and eventually it may be extended into other fields of industry. In the persuasive words of Mr. Eastman, the transportation chiefs were ordered to adjust their saladies to "more reasonable" levels.

Among all these matters, immediate attention centered on the specific works policy in reference to the huge $3,300,000,000 fund. The President so restricts the use of these public funds that it will be difficult for states, counties and cities to get anything like the amounts for local improvements which they had been led to expect. For one thing, the President very definitely rules that the Government will approve only those local projects which are self-liquidating. For another, he rules against most of the 500 plans approved for the Treasury, for public buildings in towns and villages.

One other important ruling was made today. The Government is prepared to reverse the policy of the R. F. C. regarding public-owned utilities and will join in financing municipal waterworks and electric light plants. However, if a project has no earning capacity it would seem to be in the discard.

Steel Wages Are Up In Pittsburgh District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 15—The city met news from Washington that $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 would be used here to purchase materials for the government emergency building program with local announcements of more jobs and better pay.

A 10 per cent rise in wages, following a 5 per cent increase on July 1, was announced as effective tomorrow by the Allegheny Steel Company. It will benefit 3000 employees.

Four more open hearth furnaces in the Carnegie Steel Company's plant at Suburban Braddock were started. The Pennsylvania Railroad announced increases in traffic.

Pittsburgh headquarters of Detroit subsidiaries of the National Steel Company announced a 15 per cent wage increase for tomorrow. Pay rolls were reported the highest in two years at the West Leechburg Steel Company and the American Steel & Wire Company in the Kiski Valley.

Railroads Get $3,500,000 Plum From Government

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Checks that will start out from the Treasury next week to 98 railroads will take to them more than $3,500,000 of evidence of the worth of the financing methods of the Government.

The $9,993,948 that the railroads paid into a revolving fund under the recapture clause, requiring that one-half of earnings over 6 per cent be turned over to the Government, had earned $3,735,720 of interest during the 13 years the money has been accumulating. This amounts to approximately 5 per cent annually, which is better than some railroads have made on their investment during recent years.

The refunds to the railroads of the amounts they have paid into the revolving fund that was to have been set up by the collection of half the profits in excess of 6 per cent earned by the railroads will be made under the break-up of the fund caused by repeal of the section of the Transportation Act that established it. The fund was to have been used to aid weak roads, but such difficulty was encountered by the Interstate Commerce Commission in collecting it that the law was repealed.

In repealing the recapture provision Congress provided that the money collected should be returned to the carriers from whom it was collected in the same proportion in which it had been paid by them. If there had been a loss, it would have been passed on to the railroads.

Green Visits Rodriguez

MEXICO, D. F., July 15 (AP)—Gov. T. F. Green of Rhode Island was received yesterday by President Rodriguez, and they chatted for half an hour in English. An embassy secretary presented the Governor.

Four-Power Pact in Nutshell

THE FOUR-POWER PACT signed by Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, is a document of six brief telling articles.

Article 1 says the powers will consult together. They undertake to work, within the League, for all-round coöperation.

Article 2 says the powers will discuss among themselves means of enforcing articles of the League Covenant relating to such matters as preservation of nations' integrity, sanctions and treaty revision.

Article 3 says the powers will back the Arms Conference and may consult together on points it leaves unsettled.

Article 4 says the powers will together seek economic restoration of Europe.

Article 5 makes the accord last ten years with provisions for termination, or indefinite continuation, after that period.

Article 6 provides for the agreement being deposited in Rome.

Hear Ye, Scotsmen, Sandy's Sailin' Again

East Boston's waterfront where barefoot kiddies of many nationalities watch the coming and going of big transatlantic liners, and the labor of their longshoremen daddies, will ring with the shrill blare of the bagpipes tomorrow.

For Sandy MacFarlane is sailing away and legions of his friends are to gather on the pier as on a previous occasion that might well have served as the inspiration for his radiocasting of folksongs of his own composition, like "The Laddie I Left on the Shore."

Sandy, otherwise known as Mr. Thomas J. MacFarlane, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., if you please, is leading his second annual excursion to Scotland and Ireland aboard the Cunard-Anchor liner Cameronia, and making his twenty-third ocean crossing. He plans to visit "Granny" in Embo, up in the Highlands, the beloved "Granny" of his most famous song, "Granny's Hellan Hame." Lines of the Cameronia are to be cast off at 4 p. m. tomorrow.

Events

"Fiesta Fantastique," benefit North Shore Babies' Hospital, Oceanside Hotel, Magnolia, 8:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.
Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:45 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.
Fine Arts Theater—"Der Liebling von Wien," 1:10, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.

Events Sunday

Esplanade Concert, 8:30. Program as follows:
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Symphony No. 5 in C minor ..... Beethoven
Rhapsody, "España" ..... Chabrier
Prelude, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Meditation from "Thais" ..... Massenet
March from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Concert by Mr. Edmond Boucher, bass; Mr. Albion Metcalf, accompanist; Mr. George Millrood, violinist, and Miss Ethel Hutchinson, accompanist; Fenway Court, 2:45. Program as follows:
Largo ..... Tartini
Allegro commodo ..... Tartini
Romance ..... Wieniawski
Jota ..... de Falla

Mr. Millrood
La Procession ..... Franck
Sérénade de Don Juan ..... Tchaikovsky
Le Tambour Major, from "Le Caid" ..... Thomas

Mr. Boucher
La Romanesca ..... Achron
La fille aux cheveux de lin ..... Debussy
La Gitana ..... Kreisler

Mr. Millrood
Pleading ..... Elgar
The Wooing ..... Sieveking
Israfel ..... King

Mr. Boucher

Doric Gallery: Exhibition and summer sale of pictures, 96 Granite Street, Pigeon Cove, 2 to 5.

Concert on Dreamwold Chimes, Lawson Tower, Scituate Center, 2.

Events Monday

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Some Friendly Birds," 3; meeting, Summer Tree Club, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Die Singende Stadt," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20 p. m.
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 10:00, 11:40 a. m., 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with showers tonight, clearing Sunday forenoon; slightly warmer tonight; gentle shifting winds becoming northwest.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight, probably clearing Sunday morning; slightly warmer tonight.

Maine: Showers tonight, probably clearing Sunday morning; slightly warmer on coast tonight; cooler in interior Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers with warmer in extreme south portion and cooler in north portion tonight; Sunday fair and cooler.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming northwest and overcast weather with showers tonight and probably Sunday morning.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	66	68	Montreal	72	84
Bismarck	52	74	Nantucket	64	66
Boston	62	71	New Orleans	80	88
Buffalo	70	82	New York	64	72
Calgary	52	78	Norfolk, Va.	70	70
Charleston	72	88	North Platte	66	86
Chicago	68	82	Philadelphia	66	78
Cincinnati	70	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	110
Denver	62	82	Pittsburgh	62	84
Eastport, Me.	60	70	Portland, Me.	58	70
Hatteras	78	72	Raleigh	66	78
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. July 14	74	..	St. Louis	72	88
	..	80	St. Paul	64	84
Helena, Mont.	52	84	Salt Lake City	70	96
Huron, S. D.	60	82	San Francisco	54	64
Jacksonville	72	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	64	88
Kansas City	72	90	Seattle	56	84
Key West	82	92	Tampa	80	88
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	68	74
Memphis	76	92	Wichita, Kan.	72	92
Miami, Fla.	82	88	Williston, N.D.	54	78

A—9 a. m. July 15.
B—Maximum July 14.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 6:42 p. m. Sunday 7:15 a. m.
Height of tides 9.9 feet, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:49 p. m.

Here Come 'Scopists' With Copper Basis

While authorities in London discuss the merits of gold and silver standards, spectroscopists meeting in Cambridge next week are expected to urge upon their colleagues the acceptance of a copper one.

These men whose experimental work in the physical sciences involves the use of a spectroscope, have long accepted the spectrum lines of the atoms of iron as their standard of wavelength, but advances in technique have made the iron standard inadequate, with the result that one group of noted physicists is prepared to present the merits of copper atoms as emitters of standard wavelengths.

Spectroscopy has become increasingly important as an aid in nearly all fields of natural scientific investigation. Its use in industry is expected to be shown and commented upon throughout the conference opening Monday morning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Coming at a time when business is showing renewed activity, institute officials believe the conference to be of special interest to the various industries in which spectroscopy is destined to become one of the most important methods of research.

All meetings will be held in the new George Eastman Research Laboratories, with Dr. George R. Harrison, director of the laboratory of experimental physics, presiding.

Theaters

Screen and Stage

"Die Singende Stadt" (The Singing City), a film in which the voice of the Polish tenor, Jan Kiepura, is heard, will have its first Boston presentation on the evening of Monday, July 17. The scenes are laid in Naples, Sorrento, Capri, Pompeii and Vienna.

The Surry Players will open their fifth season at the Criterion Theatre, Bar Harbor, Maine, with a matinée performance of Philip Barry's "The Youngest" on Thursday, July 20. John Drew Colt, Adelaide Bean, Harry Green, Alice Dalton, Alfred Dalrymple, Katherine Emery, Ann Dere and Robert Bruce are in the cast.

"Gold Diggers of 1933" will be shown for a fifth week at the Majestic, beginning July 17.

"Aida," Mr. Salmaggi's Chicago Opera Company performing, stands in the schedule of open-air musical activities; Braves Field the place, and the evening of July 20 the time.

Beer Fees Too High, Springfield Stores Say

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 15 (AP)—Beer and wine package store owners last night petitioned the city license commission for a reduction in the license fee, now $500, to $350. The store owners contended the fee is too high to permit them to remain in business.

Of 45 stores licensed here, five have closed because of inability to make a profit, and many of the others are said to be having difficulty in remaining open.

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International Peace Moves On

(Continued from Page 1)

that peace-guarantee system to as many powers as would join.

Ten days ago a convention defining the term aggressor was signed with all of Russia's western neighbors, except Finland—whose signature is, however, practically certain. The accord showed Mr. Litvinoff rapidly building up his peace ring. The composition of the ring reveals the great changes that have been taking place in European alignments. Standing right across Russia's path to the west lie Poland and Roumania, the former a foe of long standing, the latter living under strained relations with its powerful neighbor since the war over the Bessarabia issue. These two potential foes signed the new convention. The friendly relationships, begun toward the end of last year when first Poland and then Roumania, were brought within the pale of non-aggression treaties, have been cemented.

From the Polish frontier up to the far north lie the smaller states, chopped off Russia at the end of the war, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, and the vast stretches of Finland. The first three signed the original non-aggression treaties last year and also the recent convention, while Finland, by signing the non-aggression pact of July, 1932, was the first to come into the peace chain. The remainder of Russia's European frontier practically covered by Turkey, which likewise has signed the treaties.

But Mr. Litvinoff's efforts have launched out far beyond the scope of the good-neighborship ring. Although Russia, as one of the losers in the war, was naturally ranged rather with Germany and the revisionist nations than with the non-revisionist group headed by France, yet Fascist extremism in Germany and other movements led Moscow to seek accords wherever they could be found. A nonaggressive treaty was signed with France last November, while, in addition to Poland and Roumania, the Little Entente nations, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, were the first to sign a "non-neighbor convention" defining an aggressor.

As a culminating move for his peace scheme, Mr. Litvinoff seems likely to bring the Russian peace group in line with the formidable Four-Power combination by a non-aggression treaty, which he hopes to get signed within a few days. Thus once more what appeared to be one of the most critical stages in Europe's history with the forces of war visible on all sides has taken on a new shape, giving hope of a permanent basis for peace.

Cubans to Vote

HAVANA, July 15 (AP)—Constitutional guarantees will be reëstablished after a two-year suspension in Havana Province, for 24 hours beginning at midnight tonight. This is done to enable provincial electors to go to the polls for complementary elections in several districts Sunday. Cuban laws prohibit elections with constitutional guarantees suspended.

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MASSACHUSETTS S. P. C. A.
A petition for securing signers to ensure a referendum on the amended steel-trap law will be sent to everyone upon application. Address post card to 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston.

Recovery 'Brakes' Urged in Changing Labor Conditions

Miss Van Kleeck Favors Study to Fix Standard Of Fair Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 15—Removing its rose-colored glasses for a parting scrutiny of the national recovery program, the Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress brought to a close its public forum series here last night.

Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, was the speaker. Her discussion, "Planning for the Future," was a modified application of air brakes to the Utopia-bound attitude toward the National Industrial Recovery Act, which speakers had infused into previous discussions.

Some of the objectives ignored by recovery steps, she summed up as profits, distribution, prices, living standards, and wages. She said the wage problem must have a new approach, the foundation of which should be a thorough survey of living conditions.

Not since the war has the question of living standards been studied, she said, and yet minimum wage rates have already been decided upon in certain industries.

There is a positive danger that present code requirements formulated in a low price era will affect the cause of labor in the event that living costs should increase to a strike for fair treatment, the speaker declared. The implication was that if labor was to strike under these conditions, popular opinion might regard it as an act against the public good in view of the code already accepted.

At the outset she analyzed the prescribed subject, "planning," and "future." Miss Van Kleeck said economic planning is not a Utopian dream. Drawing a clear distinction between prophesying and planning for the future, she cited the Tennessee power project as the first practical example of economic planning.

She said the big problem of industrial and social reorganization is to invent a practical means of fair distribution. By distribution, she meant equality in the dissemination of purchasing power.

Not only is there a lack of planned supervision of minimum wage requirements, but there is no method to see that there shall be no profiteering by contractors under the Government's public works program, she said.

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Business Women Plan Meeting On Economic Issues

Convention to Call Conference of Leaders in Various Groups

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 15—A conference of leaders in various organizations to consider common, social and economic problems is to be called by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, plans being presented just before the close of the biennial convention here yesterday.

The purpose of the conference is two fold, to coördinate the activities of various groups and to develop sound national leadership. Those organizations are to be chosen whose policies seem to be in accord with those of the federation.

The sum of $250 was appropriated to provide for the expenses of the conference. The plan was submitted by Mrs. Geline M. Bowman of Richmond, Va., who was reelected president for a term of two years.

The conference and other activities designed to carry forward the federation's program for training in economic leadership will be planned by the new executive board, of which the vice-presidents are Miss Charl Williams of Washington, D. C., former president of the National Education Association; Dr. Florence May Morse of the University of Southern California, and Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court.

Secretaries Named

The secretaries are Miss Earline White of Washington, the first woman postmaster in the capital buildings, and Miss Marjorie Shuler of The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. E. Pearl Warwick of the Household Finance Corporation, Chicago, is treasurer.

Although the board of directors had voted unanimously to drop the standing committee on health the move failed on the convention floor, the delegates voting to retain the committee.

The convention voted $1000 to start a center of occupational information for women at the headquarters in New York City, $794 to continue a study on discriminations against women, and $2500 for the international federation, the headquarters of which are in Geneva, Switz. A total of $114,300 was disposed of in the 1933-34 budget.

The economic objectives of the federation are to be served by an attempt to balance the membership of the organization vocationally, coöperation with the citizens councils for constructive economy sponsored by the National Municipal League, and also other national groups of girls and young women in disseminating vocational information and guidance.

The federation will work with other national groups in the committee on control which is trying to restore the label to mark goods manufactured under fair standards of labor. It will continue to be a member of the national committee on the cause and cure of war, although a recommendation to commit the organization to United States entrance into the League of Nations, which most of the groups in the conference on the cause and cure of war favor, was withdrawn.

Commercialism Defined

With a rigid declaration of what constitutes "commercialism," the delegates went on record against "the use of the name or the influence" of the organization, or any officer in her official capacity "for the purpose of advertising or promoting the sale of any manufactured article or the indorsing of any business or commercial enterprise or the distribution of information about or propaganda concerning any organization outside the federation."

Not only are the women opposed to discriminations against themselves but they declined to impose restrictions upon men when a recommendation was made limiting to women the contest for the 1934 national business women's week poster. The last two winners have been men, but the delegates voted that the contest should continue to be open both to men and women.

"Girls Week" will be celebrated throughout the country next year along the lines initiated in Elizabeth, N. J., eight years ago and since made a state-wide project.

The States of North Carolina and Kentucky received prizes for the largest number of inches of publicity obtained during the year and trophies also were awarded to Greensboro, N. C., Paducah, Ky., Albertville, Ala., Mitchell, S. Dak., Hampton, Va., and Casper, Wyoming.

Invitations for the 1935 biennial have been extended by Seattle, Atlantic City, Washington, D. C., and Columbus, Ohio, and for 1937 by Kansas City, and Cleveland.

While the new board meets today, the delegates are at Michigan City and tomorrow 150 of them, including several of the foreign visitors, will go to Springfield for an Abraham Lincoln pilgrimage. There will be a reception at the Governor's mansion with Gov. Henry Horner receiving. Mrs. Verne Huber, former state president, is one of the hostesses.

Methods of Colleges Improved by Crisis

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 15—Although the business situation has seriously affected colleges and universities, the silver lining is that it has stimulated faculties to find better and more efficient teaching methods, two college presidents told the Institute for Administrative Officers, now meeting at the University of Chicago.

Two salutary effects of reduced appropriations, as reported by Dr. Lotus D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, are the trends to greater individualization of instruction and to placing more and more responsibility upon the student himself.

Some specific economy measures were reported by Dr. Homer P. Rainey, president of Bucknell University, Lewiston, Penna.

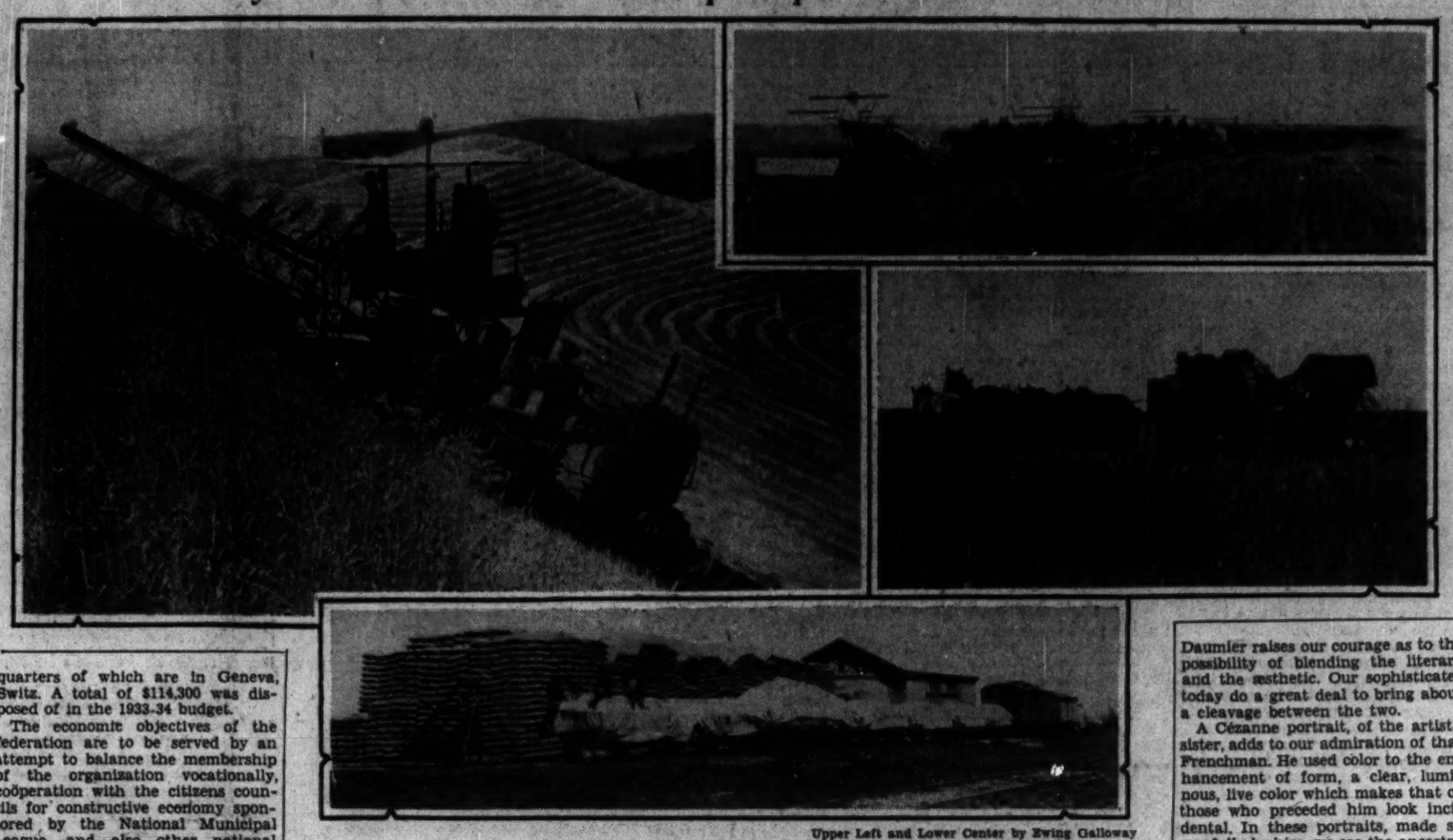
"Highly expensive laboratory methods are being modified for undergraduates," Dr. Rainey said. "It is being found more efficient and effective for instructors to do more of the laboratory work by demonstration than by the wasteful method of having every student blunder through a year of trial and error technique. Large slashes will inevitably result. The administrative and financial side of the college is also being transformed."

League Chaco Committee Asks Defensive Warfare

GENEVA, July 15 (AP) — The League of Nations committee on the Gran Chaco dispute exhorted both Paraguay and Bolivia yesterday to help the cause of peace by having their armies adopt a purely defensive attitude.

The League's commission for the Chaco will be named early next week and is expected to proceed to the scene of the dispute during the month of August.

Efficiency of Wheat Produces Piles Up Surpluses Which Now Face Limitation



Upper Left and Lower Center by Ewing Galloway
Upper Right—Courtesy of Canadian National Railways to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCENES IN RICH AREAS OF "BIG FOUR" GRAIN COUNTRIES

Upper Left—Famous Palouse District of Eastern Washington, United States. Upper Right—Cutting the Harvest in Western Canada. Lower Center—Shipment From a Railroad Siding on the Pampas, Argentina. Right Center—A Wheat Field on a Farm in Victoria, Australia.

Gandhi to Decide Any Party Action On Disobedience

Agreement With Viceroy On Personal Elements To Guide Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BOMBAY, July 15—The Congress Party conference has decided that Mahatma Gandhi may order resumption of civil disobedience in any form he desires from Aug. 1 unless he reaches an "honorable settlement" with the Viceroy which indicates how personal elements will affect politics in India.

It is certain that when the conference began a great majority of those attending favored the calling off of civil disobedience, but Mr. Gandhi overcame their convictions.

The Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, had refused to treat with Mr. Gandhi until the latter had called a halt on non-coöperation. Mr. Gandhi realized that continuance of organized civil disobedience was impossible, so he advanced the plan that he and 100 picked men would, if necessary, embark on personal disobedience. Mr. Gandhi apparently realizes that if he is reincarcerated most of the members of the Congress Party would feel uneasy in participating in the new constitutional scheme. The conference defeated Mr. Gandhi's "individual disobedience" plan just as it also rejected the resolution for unconditional cancellation of mass civil disobedience.

From its point of view, the Indian Government sees little reason why it should discuss affairs with Mr. Gandhi. With 350,000,000 Indian people there are only 9000 congressites still in jail, and all normally should be free soon after completing their sentences. The ever waning Congress activities for many months prior to their temporary calling off by Mr. Gandhi have been combated, not by arbitrary ordinances, but by legislation passed by Indian legislatures with Indian representatives.

The Bombay Chronicle, which is notoriously pro-Congress, recently has been pleading strongly for the calling off of civil disobedience since its admitted failure. Commenting on the latest decision the paper says: "Resumption of disobedience can only result in the immolation of the Indian National Congress and all it stands for."

French Commemorate 144th Bastille Day

PARIS, July 15 (AP)—A hundred bombing and pursuit planes, dipping low over Paris in a huge parade of military and air strength, officially opened yesterday the national fête of Bastille Day.

President Lebrun reviewed the army in front of the Invalides soldiers' home. Yesterday was the 144th anniversary of the taking of the former prison on July 14, 1789, as a climax to events that led up to the French Revolution.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 15—Cadences of La Marseillaise, the French national anthem, rose at a Century of Progress yesterday in honor of Bastille Day, which commemorates the beginning of the French Republic and is equivalent to America's Fourth of July.

"Friendship between the nations is imperative," the French Consul General in Chicago, Mr. René Weiller, told the audience gathered for the ceremony. "The common goal of liberty of both the American and French republics should unite them in lasting friendship." He pointed to the fact that an American and a Frenchman had drawn up the Kellogg-Briand peace pact to outlaw war, and that international friendship among all nations was the need of the hour.

Spain Checks Sale of Land

MADRID, July 15 (AP)—The Official Gazette warned citizens today that land bought from the nobility is liable to expropriation without indemnization.

Economic Seminar Sees Need of Codes To Rebuild Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 15—Members of the traveling economic seminar of the National Religion and Labor Foundation left here for Detroit July 13 after completing a three-day study of the economic conditions in the Pittsburgh area. A strengthened belief in the necessity of the industrial codes, ordered by the National Industrial Recovery Act, was the chief outcome of their investigation.

The seminar inspected the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation plant at Aliquippa, 20 miles down the Ohio River, yesterday, and returned here characterizing it as "far better than the average steel plant." Members of the seminar were impressed at hearing from company officials that no skilled workmen had been dropped because of the depression.

Jobs had been "staggered," men set to work on part time and sometimes given no work at all, but the company had carried them through, they heard. They were pleased with the attractive workingmen's homes and the safety program at the plant.

After an inspection of industrial conditions in Detroit and a meeting with ministers and labor men, the seminar will continue its tour through the Midwest.

Post Office to Keep 30-Year Veterans Who Are Efficient

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The Post Office Department has decided not to retire persons of 30 years' service under the retirement provisions of the Independent Offices Supply Act, who are efficient and physically able to perform satisfactory service. Under those provisions the department is permitted to retire postal service employees of 30 years' service. The inefficient and unable, it indicated, will be retired.

Mr. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, First Assistant Postmaster-General, in a reply to an inquiry by Representative James M. Mead of New York, chairman of the House Post Office Committee, addressed to the Postmaster-General, Mr. James A. Farley, wrote:

"I am pleased to say that no person who is efficient and physically able to perform satisfactory service will be retired on account of having 30 years or more service.

"However, postmasters at the larger offices have been asked to determine their personnel requirements under existing conditions and, where a surplus exists, the department will consider retiring 30-year employees who have indicated a desire for retirement, and the department will also give consideration to retiring employees who have had 30 years or more service, who are unable to render useful and efficient service."

Minute Mirror Tells Variations in Voltage

Mirrors too small for a mosquito to alight on have no place in milady's boudoir but they are essential in tracing voltage of varying power.

In the laboratory of the General Electric Company a microscope cover glass is silvered and diamond ruled, then broken into 2048 pieces per square inch. And the pieces are the mirrors, a single one of which weighs three one-millionths of an ounce.

Suspended by wires 10 times thinner than the hair in a person's head each "mirror" is used in an electromagnetic oscillograph. The mirror moves with each variation of voltage applied to the wires, tracing the variations by a tiny beam of light which is recorded on a sensitive photographic film.

Forestry Plow Invented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 15—Reforestation activities have resulted in the invention of a forestry plow by Prof. S. O. Heiberg of the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, in coöperation with two Syracuse plow companies.

Primeval Tract Opened in West By New Highway

(Continued from Page 1)

bright, director of the national park service, and Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the bureau of public roads. The highway was constructed under a coöperative agreement between the bureau and the park service.

The new highway enables the motorists to catch a glimpse of the unspoiled grandeur of the Rockies, while comfortably seated in an upholstered "fire wagon," the Blackfeet's designation of the hugh motorbuses. The road, blasted across the summit of the Rockies, climbs from 3800 feet, the lowest point, to 7600 feet above sea level. It unfolds a panorama of needle-peaked mountains, serrated escarpments, towering cirques, forests, glaciers, waterfalls and gorges.

From the west entrance of the park at Belton, Mont., the new highway follows Lake McDonald and then begins a winding ascent to the crest of the continental divide. East and west of the divide are two tunnels, blasted through overhanging rock cliffs. Then at the summit is Logan Pass, where the rains and melting snows divide, flowing west into the Pacific and east into the Missouri and on to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico.

Over the Garden Wall

Looking to the west from this point is McDonald Valley, heavily wooded with pine and fir, and towering above it is Heaven's Peak. The Garden Wall, which constitutes the continental divide, runs to the north. To the east is Going-to-the-Sun Mountain and at its base is seen the upper end of St. Mary Lake. To the south a number of peaks rise majestically—Mt. Oberlin, Mt. Reynolds, Fusilade and Citadel.

The road begins to descend, making a circular sweep around Going-to-the-Sun Mountain and then, suddenly, the north shore of St. Mary Lake is reached. Rustic chalets, perched on a rocky promontory overlooking the lake, appear like sentinels. The highway follows the lake for a distance of about 10 miles to the main north and south highway, affording glimpses of the Triple Divide Mountain, Lower Two-Medicine Lake, Rising Wolf Mountain, Mt. Rockwell and Mt. Henry.

There are two other improved highways in this park of 1700 square miles, one extending 125 miles north of Glacier Park station, and skirting the western slope of the Rockies. The other follows the railroad for a distance of 60 miles from Glacier Park station, the eastern entrance, to Belton, the western entrance. The new highway will probably be the only one penetrating the interior of the park as the national park service has indicated the desire to preserve Glacier National Park in its wild, primitive state.

Art Notes

Moderns at Museum

Summer exhibits in Boston seem likely to be the most interesting of the season, especially at the Museum of Fine Arts, where works gathered by our best collectors are shown. Between the John T. Spaulding and the Robert Treat Paine 2d collections there are a good many choice canvases by modern masters. Year by year we are familiarizing ourselves with new idioms, and most of us have come to feel at home with what formerly seemed awkward and strange.

For the summer from the collection of Mr. Paine there have been loaned, canvases by such outstanding painters as Cézanne, Renoir, Daumier, Manet and Puvis de Chavannes. None of them need an introduction. The years nevertheless have adjusted their rank, raising some to higher levels, and lowering others. Puvis de Chavannes, for example, has not worn so well. Daumier, on the other hand, grows in favor. Once, he was just a little more than a cynical satirist, efficient in conveying an idea; now, he is a painter, enjoyed for the highest qualities of plastic revelation. Daumier raises our courage as to the possibility of blending the literary and the æsthetic. Our sophisticates today do a great deal to bring about a cleavage between the two.

A Cézanne portrait, of the artist's sister, adds to our admiration of that Frenchman. He used color to the enhancement of form, a clear, luminous, live color which makes that of those who preceded him look incidental. In these portraits, made so carefully by him, we see the ancestry of cubism and the pronounced interest in rendering objects in three dimensions.

Renoir conveys vitality not through the placing of colors, but by the manipulation of luminous areas of color applied in a free, exuberant manner. Renoir's pictures are warm, personal and immediately engaging; Cézanne's are detached and aloof, demanding intellectual application.

To look at Daumier and Cézanne, and then to pass to Manet, is to realize that these artists did not work in a single line and that they developed with gradual independence, each bringing a distinct contribution. Individuality, a characteristic of modern art that has produced results sometimes better and sometimes worse, makes our study complicated, yet worth the effort. To reach a stage where we may enjoy pictures such as those of Mr. Paine's collection, means a considerable attainment in the understanding of diversified art styles.

D. A.

Labor Secretary Resigns From Pinchot's Cabinet

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 15 (AP)—Dr. A. M. Northrup, Secretary of Labor and Industry, caused a furore on Capitol Hill yesterday, resigning his post with charges that Deputy Secretary Charlotte E. Carr had been fomenting strikes.

The break in Governor Pinchot's cabinet came to a head suddenly after months of apparent friction within the department. Dr. Northrup tendered his resignation to the Governor late yesterday. Numerous strikes have broken out in the hosiery and needlecraft centers in the last few months.

Latest Theory on Cosmic Rays Supports Absence of Electrons

Johnson's Research at Laboratory in Canal Zone Indicates Composition of Positive Particles and Photons, 'Bullets of Light'

(Copyright by the Associated Press)

PANAMA, July 15—Discovery that there are no electrons, but instead a rush of vastly charged positive particles in the cosmic rays here, was announced yesterday by Dr. Thomas H. Johnson.

He claimed undoubted evidence that 30 per cent of the rays here are positive particles, of 3,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000 volts apiece. The other 70 per cent, he said, by "favorable evidence" are photons—so-called bullets of light.

Dr. Johnson is assistant director of the Bartol Research Foundation, Swarthmore, Penna. His studies were made at the Barro Colorado Island Laboratory, Canal Zone, under auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. His findings were announced in a talk to the Panama Canal Natural History Society.

These findings may help reconcile the conflicting views of the two famous American cosmic ray experts, Dr. Robert A. Millikan and Dr. Arthur H. Compton. Dr. Millikan holds the rays are photons—Dr. Compton that they are charged particles.

But most of the natural scientists who agree to the particle theory, have said the mysterious rays were electrons. The non-existence of electrons in the air here is proven, Dr. Johnson holds, by the direction in which the charged particles travel. This direction is governed partly by the earth's magnetic field—one way for negative electrons, the opposite for positive charges.

"There is no indication whatsoever of any negative rays," said Dr. Johnson. "Work at Barro, Colo., indicated without doubt that by far the greater part of the rays are positive. Measurements are complete enough to leave little room for doubt that by far the greater part of the rays are positive. Measurements are complete enough to leave little room for doubt.

"About 30 per cent of the rays are positively charged with energies between 3,000,000,000 and 50,000,000,000 volts. The remainder may also be electrically charged and of still higher energy.

"But the evidence is favorable—though inconclusive—that they are electrically neutral photons."

U. S. 'On Trial,' Liming Declares

Uncle Sam "on trial," with every ounce of his skill, knowledge and diplomacy required, before a jury of all nations, is the way Mr. Melville D. Liming, general secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, looks at the legislation constituting the "new deal." He says it is constructive as a whole, though not immune from flaws and defects.

"Future welfare of the nation is at stake and transitory advantages of a few must not be allowed to stand in the way of permanent benefits to all," says Mr. Liming in Boston Business, official organ of the chamber.

"There should be no place in the program for political patronage. On the part of business men, there must be a coöperative spirit, a subordination of prejudice and minor differences, a broad perspective of the national need, even some element of sacrifice and certainly an allowance of reasonable time in which to accomplish results before outspoken condemnation is offered."

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At 47 Temple Place, also Coolidge Corner and Wellesley Square
Shoes reduced to:
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Spence Breaks World's Record For 440 Yards

New York A. C. Swimmer Wins Freestyle Title At Chicago

A. A. U. Swimming Championship

Club	Points
Greater Miami A. A.	8
New York A. C.	6
University of Michigan	6
Detroit A. C.	5
Illinois A. C.	3
Los Angeles A. C.	3
Washington A. C.	3
Ohio State University	1
Boston, unattached	1

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 15 — Leonard Spence of the New York Athletic Club broke the world's record yesterday for the 440-yard breaststroke in the national outdoor swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

A new American record was made in the one-mile freestyle race by Robert D. Flanagan of the Greater Miami (Fla.) A. A. His team took the lead on points with 8 against 6 each for the New York Athletic Club and the University of Michigan.

The swimmers, divers and water-polo players performed in Northerly Lagoon at a Century of Progress before a crowd of 5000. Many braved a wind and rain storm to see the New York A. C. defeat the Jewish People's Institute of Chicago, 11 to 1, in a waterpolo game.

Spence set the mark of 6m. 8.4s. for the 440-yard breaststroke, an improvement of 4.2s. over the former world standard which he made at Long Beach, Calif., in 1930. Spence swam on a course 55 yds. 5 in. long. The timers snapped their watches 13½ feet from the finish to allow for the extra distance on each of 32 lengths. John W. Paulsen of the Los Angeles A. C. was a good second and Albert G. Gilsdorf of Ohio State University a close third.

Flanagan's time for the one-mile swim was 21m. 12.2s. The former mark for the distance was 21m. 27s., made by Clarence L. "Buster" Crabbe of the Los Angeles A. C. at Long Beach in 1930.

James R. Gilhula of the Detroit A. C. won the 100-meter freestyle race in 1m. 1.3s., barely touching out Albert H. Schwartz of the Illinois A. C. The latter was leading when the race was three-quarters done, but swam a bit off his course and scraped a lane rope. George "Dutch" Fissler of the New York A. C. was such a close third.

Richard K. Degener of University of Michigan won the 10-foot low springboard diving with 166.73 points. The summary:

100-Meter Freestyle—Won by James R. Gilhula, Detroit A. C.; Albert H. Schwartz, Illinois A. C., second; George "Dutch" Fissler, New York A. C., third. Time—1m. 1.3s.

One-Mile Freestyle—Won by Robert D. Flanagan, Greater Miami A. A.; Jack Medya, Washington A. C., second; James C. Christy Jr., University of Michigan, third. Time—21m. 12.2s. (New American record.)

440-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Leonard Spence, New York A. C.; John W. Paulsen, Los Angeles A. C., second; Albert G. Gilsdorf, Ohio State University, third. Time—6m. 8.4s. (New World's record.)

Ten-Foot Springboard Diving—Won by Richard K. Degener, University of Michigan, 166.73 points; Marshall N. Wayne, Greater Miami A. A., second, 150.70 points; Clinton M. Osborne, Boston, unattached, third, 140.94 points.

Beckhardt Advances Into Second Position

Intercollegiate Chess Championship Standing

Player and College	Points Won	Points Lost
M. C. Stark, Harvard	5	0
N. D. Beckhardt, C. C. N. Y.	5	1
W. E. Lamb Jr., California	4½	1½
Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago	4	1
J. D. Matheson, West Point	4½	1½
H. D. Cutler, New York	2½	1½
J. J. Naviski, Maine	1½	3½
M. E. Valk, Wisconsin	1½	4½
Seymour Osher, Illinois	1½	3½
E. M. Borsodi, Yale	2	4
R. E. Carlson, Northwestern	0	6
Robert W. Wilson, Hillside	1	5

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 15—Play in the Intercollegiate chess championship tournament entered the seventh round here today at the Century of Progress. In the sixth round Martin C. Stark of Harvard encountered his first difficulties. They were set up by Harold D. Cutler of New York University. The game was adjourned, after two sessions, in a rook and pawn ending in which Cutler was a pawn ahead. If Cutler wins or draws he will be the first to scratch Stark's clean slate. The Harvard boy has won five straight.

Winners in the day's play were Nathan D. Beckhardt of the City College of New York, Lieut. John D. Matheson of West Point, Vladimir Grigorieff of University of Chicago and Robert W. Wilson of Hillsdale (Mich.) College.

Murphy To Play Buxby in Final At Longwood C. C.

Coughlin, Culley, Hill and Fitch in Doubles Title Round

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 15—Richard T. Murphy of Utica, N. Y., and Martyn Buxby of Miami, Florida, advanced to the final round of the forty-first Longwood Bowl lawn tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday afternoon as the result of the semifinal round contests on the Sheafe Memorial courts.

Murphy, a lefthander and recent graduate of Hamilton College, blasted his way through a straight-set victory over G. Frederick Roll of Glenside, Penna., a University of Pennsylvania undergraduate, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2, while Buxby, captain of the University of Texas team, had to play an extra set to eliminate Joseph Leo Coughlin of San Francisco, Calif., and Stanford University, at 6—2, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

David N. Jones, now a student in England, won the final last year and either Murphy or Buxby will be adding their name to the Bowl for the first time. Murphy got as far as the semifinal round in 1930 where he was beaten by Sidney B. Wood Jr., in straight sets, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1. Wood in turn was defeated by Clifford S. Sutter in the final.

Murphy and Buxby were not hard pressed in yesterday's matches. Murphy's match was easy while Coughlin, a lefthander, was expected to give Buxby a battle. Coughlin advanced to the net against Buxby in the third set with success. Service went in order for four games, then the Californian won four straight for the set. In the fourth set, however, Coughlin could not cope with Buxby's long-driving game and was passed by sizzling placements the few times he did advance to the net.

The California team of Coughlin and Henry H. Culley of Santa Barbara and the local pair, Malcolm T. Hill Jr. and Sam Fitch, reached the final round in the doubles competition. Coughlin and Culley won in straight sets, but had to play extra games to defeat Murphy and Norcross S. Tilney of New York at 9—7, 6—2, 6—3.

Hill and Fitch, on the other hand, required five sets to win from the Southern team of Kendall Cram of Nashville, Tenn., and Edward H. Sutter of New Orleans at 7—9, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

Katharine Winthrop and Dr. G. Colker Caner, Longwood players, won their third-round mixed doubles match from Dorrance H. Chase and C. G. Plimpton, 6—1, 6—1. The summary:

Forty-First Longwood Bowl Lawn Tennis Tournament Singles

Semifinal Round

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated G. Frederick Roll, Glenside, Penna., 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.

Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., defeated Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, Calif., 6—2, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, and Henry H. Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., and Norcross S. Tilney, New York, 9—7, 6—2, 6—3.

Malcolm T. Hill Jr. and Sam Fitch, Waban, Mass., defeated Kendall Cram, Nashville, Tenn., and Edward H. Sutter, New Orleans, La., 7—9, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles—Second Round

Florence S. LeBoutillier and Ray Palmer defeated Alice C. Francis and P. Roorback, 6—2, 6—1.

Elizabeth Deike and Henry H. Culley defeated Mrs. Robert Morris and Lindley W. Tiers, 6—0, 6—4.

Third Round

Katharine Winthrop and Dr. G. Colker Caner defeated Dorrance H. Chase and C. G. Plimpton, 6—1, 6—1.

Johnson Changes Coaches

CLEVELAND, July 15 (AP)—Manager Walter Johnson announced yesterday that two Indian coaches will be dropped—Bib Falk, former manager of the Toledo Mudhens, and Earl Wolgamot. Eddie Gharrity, who caught Johnson when he was the Big Train of the Senators, and who later assisted Johnson as Washington manager, will replace Falk and Wolgamot. Johnson said he wanted it distinctly understood he found no fault with the work of either of the coaches; but that he felt the interests of the club would best be served while he is manager by bringing in a man long associated with him in previous fields.

Austrian Cup Team Leads

VIENNA, July 15 (AP)—The Austrian Davis Cup team yesterday took a lead of 2 matches to 0 over Spain in a first-round match of the elimination series for the 1934 competition in the European zone. H. W. Artens defeated Enrique Maier, 6—3, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2, and F. W. Matejka turned back Suque, 6—0, 6—2, 8—6.

Cornwall Wins Tennis Title

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 15 (AP)—Henry R. Cornwall of Middlebury, a student at Princeton, gained the Vermont singles tennis title yesterday by defeating Fred Harris of Brattleboro, a former champion, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Senators Glad As White Sox Series Finally Winds Up

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	51	29	.638
New York	52	30	.634
Philadelphia	42	40	.512
Chicago	42	41	.506
Detroit	40	44	.476
Cleveland	39	46	.459
Boston	34	47	.420
St. Louis	32	50	.390

Results July 14

New York 11, St. Louis 6.
Chicago 4, Washington 0.
Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 8, Boston 3.

Undoubtedly Washington baseball fans and players are sighing with relief today. The Chicago White Sox took three out of four games from the Senators; but today they have left town. During the time the Senators were being treated so roughly by the White Sox, the New York Yankees were profiting handsomely and today they are only a few percentage points behind.

Yesterday the White Sox sent Walter Miller, veteran lefthander, after Washington and he whitewashed the home team, 4 to 0. In all the Senator bats hit safely only three times. Manager Joe Cronin was on the sidelines unable to play. Alvin Crowder lost his second straight game to this same club, while it was Miller's second victory in this series.

The St. Louis Browns were again unable to match hitting with the Yankees and went down to defeat, 11 to 6. This victory makes four straight against the Browns and seven straight in all for the New Yorkers. Eight runs in the sixth inning settled this game with 13 Yankees coming to bat during the rally. Chapman of the Yankees and Reynolds of the Browns hit home runs. Babe Ruth ran into a field box in the fifth and retired the next inning.

A pitchers' battle took place in Philadelphia with the sand-lot product, Oliver, gaining the decision over Wesley Ferrell, Cleveland ace. The Athletics were held scoreless until the eighth inning when Bing Miller, veteran outfielder, hoisted a home run with two on base to win the ball game, 3 to 2. Oliver held the Indians to six hits.

Detroit broke even with Boston in their four-game series, winning the fourth game yesterday, 8 to 3. Tom Bridges and George Pipgras were the starting pitchers, but the latter left the game in the sixth inning. Bridges had a little difficulty in the first two innings, when the Sox scored all their runs, but from then on mastered the situations easily. Scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	x	11	13	2
St. Louis	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	—	6	8	0

Batteries—Van Atta, Brown and Dickey; Blaeholder, Gray and Shea. Winning pitcher—Brown. Losing pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—McGowan, Kolls and Dinneen. Time—2h. 8m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	—	4	10	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	3	0

Batteries—Miller and Berry; Crowder and Sewell. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1h. 31m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	x	3	9	0
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Oliver and Cochrane; Ferrell and Pytlak. Umpires—Ormsby, Summers and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 48m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	1	0	3	1	0	2	1	0	6	—	8	13	0
Boston	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	7	1

Batteries—Bridges and Hayworth; Pipgras, Welch and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Pipgras. Umpires—Van Grafian and Owens. Time—1h. 59m.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	51	33	.607
Minneapolis	49	41	.544
St. Paul	47	44	.516
Indianapolis	43	41	.512
Toledo	44	45	.494
Louisville	42	45	.483
Milwaukee	37	45	.451
Kansas City	36	55	.396

Results July 14

St. Paul 5, Indianapolis 2.
Indianapolis 14, St. Paul 7.
Minneapolis 8, Louisville 2.
Louisville 4, Minneapolis 3.
Kansas City 6, Toledo 2.
Columbus at Milwaukee (rain).

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	58	37	.611
Toronto	55	40	.579
Rochester	55	40	.579
Baltimore	49	49	.500
Montreal	45	49	.479
Albany	42	54	.438
Buffalo	41	55	.427
Jersey City	35	56	.385

Results July 14

Jersey City 11, Buffalo 9.
Albany 5, Toronto 6.
Newark 11, Montreal 9.
Rochester 11, Baltimore 3.

Cricket Game Is Drawn

MANCHESTER, Eng., July 15 (Canadian Press)—With progress interrupted throughout by rain, the three-day cricket match between the touring West Indies eleven and Lancashire was finally drawn late yesterday. West Indies scored 174 for 7 declared and Lancashire 39 for 2 wickets. Only a few hours of play Wednesday and again Thursday was possible before the time limit expired. George Headley, with 66, was the outstanding batter for the West Indians, but with that exception they could do nothing against the Lancashire bowling, Baxter taking 6 wickets for 50 runs.

Komonen Claims Record

TORONTO, Ont., July 15 (AP)—Dave Komonen, Finnish Marathon runner, claimed a world record today for distance covered in two hours of running. In competition with three other distance runners, Komonen ran 20 miles, 1159 yards in that time limit here last night, surpassing what was claimed to be the previous record of H. Green of England by 207 yards. Dick Wilding of Toronto, who finished third this year in the Boston Marathon, Vic Callard, English runner, and Grant Hackley of Toronto, paced Komonen.

New Bay State Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 15—The elimination of Edmund Kirouac of the Walpole Country Club, 1932 titleholder, by Edward E. Lowery of the Norfolk Golf Club in the semifinal round of the Massachusetts state amateur golf championship, on the links of the Worcester Country Club, yesterday, means that the Bay State will have a new titleholder during the coming year. Lowery won at the nineteenth hole. He meets J. P. Lynch of the Albemarle Golf Club in the final today.

Misses Hunter and Curtis Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 15—Dorothy Hunter of the Albemarle Golf Club and Margaret Curtis of the Essex County Country Club won the women's annual invitation four-ball tournament of the Tedesco Country Club yesterday for the second successive year with a 2-and-1 victory over Frances Stebbins, Brae Burn Country Club, and Deborah Verry of the Kittansett Club, in the final round.

Burton Has Best Card

PORTHCAWL, Eng., July 15 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen and Paul Runyan finished far down the list in the Penfold-Porthcawl golf tournament, yesterday, won by J. Burton of Hillside with a 72-hole score of 302. Runyan turned in a card of 306 while Hagen shot the four rounds in 307. R. A. Whitcombe, English veteran, was runner-up, two strokes behind Burton.

Campbell and Black Meet In Canadian Final

Winner Will Take Earl Grey Cup and Amateur Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 15—The fifth international final in the 36-year history of the Canadian amateur golf championship will be staged over the Shaughnessy Heights course here today, between Ken Black, son of the professional of the local club, and Albert Campbell of Seattle, winner of the recent Pacific northwest championship. Both finalists are youngsters, the youngest pair that has ever met with the Earl Grey Cup as a reward. Black is 20 years of age, while Campbell is one year his junior; but both are brilliant shotmakers and the final is keenly anticipated by the local enthusiasts. In the semifinals yesterday Black defeated Harry Givan, University of Washington freshman from Seattle, by 3 and 1 after being 3 up at the end of the first 18 holes, while Campbell eliminated Frank Dolp of Portland, the favorite, 4 and 3, their match being all square at the halfway mark.

Black equaled par to go 3 up in the morning, and blazed a spectacular trail after junch to take a six-hole lead by the twenty-third. The Seattle all-round athlete staged a desperate rally, however, to win the next three holes. Pressing courageously for a place in the finals, Black scored a deuce on the short twenty-eighth; but Givan cut the lead to two holes with victories on the next two holes. They were fighting so determinably that birdie golf was needed to win a hole on this round.

A birdie 3 won for Black at the thirty-second; but Givan again cut the lead to two holes with a birdie on the par 4 thirty-fourth. The Seattle youth faced an unsurmountable lead, however, and he bowed to the brilliance of the husky Vancouver star on the thirty-fifth, where Black approached dead to the pin for a par 3 to win the hole and the match.

Campbell conceded nothing to par in the first nine of his sensational second round as he overshadowed the better-known Portland star. Campbell made his break for victory on the 495-yard twenty-second hole where he whipped a sizzling second within easy putting distance of the pin for an eagle to better Dolp's birdie 4. From that time on the tall, bronzed Portland star seemed to fade from the picture.

The American finalist found trouble on only two holes on Friday. He took two shots to get out of a trap on the fifth in the morning and went 2 over par with a six. He sliced into the trees on the thirty-first, three-putting the green after wasting a shot to reach the fairway. Without these two bad holes he was 6 under par for the day. The summary:

Canadian Amateur Golf Championship—Semifinal Round

Ken Black, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, defeated Harry Givan, Seattle, 3 and 1.

Albert Campbell, Seattle, defeated Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore., 4 and 3.

Oxford-Cambridge Lead Is Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15—With seven victories and four defeats to its credit, the combined Oxford-Cambridge lawn tennis team enters the final day of play in its series with the combined Harvard-Yale team a favorite to win the series and take the Prentice Cup. Ten matches are scheduled to be played today, six singles in the morning and four doubles in the afternoon.

Owing to the inability of James W. Nuthill to play in the afternoon, only five matches were played yesterday and the British undergraduates won three of them. Three singles matches were played in the morning and two doubles in the afternoon.

The O-C combination won two of the three singles. Sebert E. Davenport 3d, of Harvard was the lone American winner when he defeated Nuthall, brother of the famous Betty Nuthall, in straight sets, 8—6, 6—1. The first set was a real battle. P. S. Young of Cambridge and G. C. Frank of Oxford were the British winners. They defeated John U. Moorehead and Egbert J. Miles Jr., both of Yale, the latter match requiring three sets.

The doubles matches were divided when Davenport and John F. Ray defeated D. G. Freshwater, Cambridge, and B. K. Burnett, Oxford, while Frank and W. F. Moss, both of Oxford, defeated Miles and Robert D. Stewart, both of Yale.

Oxford-Cambridge vs. Harvard-Yale Lawn Tennis Series—Singles

S. E. Davenport 3d, Harvard, defeated James W. Nuthall, Cambridge, 8—6, 6—1.

P. S. Young, Cambridge, defeated J. U. Moorehead, Yale, 6—1, 8—1.

G. C. Frank, Oxford, defeated E. J. Miles Jr., Yale, 4—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Doubles

S. E. Davenport 3d and J. F. Ray, Harvard, defeated D. G. Freshwater, Cambridge, and B. K. Burnett, Oxford, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2.

G. C. Frank and W. F. Moss, Oxford, defeated E. J. Miles Jr. and R. D. Stewart, Yale, 7—5, 7—5.

Chicago-Mackinac Race On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 15—Twenty-seven yachts were ready to start today in the twenty-sixth annual Chicago-Mackinac Island yacht race, the 333-mile classic of the Great Lakes. Another fleet of Detroit yachts is starting with a view to finishing at about the same time in the Straits of Mackinac which separate Lake Michigan from Lake Huron. A feature of this year's Chicago event is the race between three boats originating on the Nova Scotia fishing banks. Bluenose, chartered by Addison Stillwell; Tecumseh, owned by Julian Armstrong, and Dorelia, owned by Lyman Dwight of Milwaukee. They are competing for a 300-pound head of American cheese. Princess, the "O" class sloop owned by Edmond Jedzry-Kowski of the Jackson Yacht Club is defending the Mackinac Trophy.

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Carolin Babcock Faces Another California Girl

Alice Marble Also Advances to Longwood Final in Straight Sets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 15—Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, top seeded, faces another Californian, Alice I. Marble of San Francisco, in the final round of the women's invitation lawn tennis tournament, held every year as an added feature during Longwood Bowl week, at the Longwood Cricket Club.

Miss Babcock, third ranking player in the United States and first in the Southern California list, yesterday afternoon defeated Baroness Levi of New York and Rome, 6—2, 6—4, while Miss Marble, third seeded and seventh ranking player in the country and first in Northern California, took the measure of Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., who is ranked No. 12 in the U. S. L. T. A. list. Miss Marble won at 6—4, 6—2.

Neither match had the color or closeness of play that may well be expected of semifinal-round encounters. Miss Palfrey tried the same tactics which defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., the second seeded player, the day before, but yesterday her advances to the net resulted in many of her smashes finding the net.

Miss Marble is playing in her first Longwood tournament while last year Miss Babcock went out of the singles in the fourth round at the hand of Mrs. Gershon Hirsch of White Plains, N. Y., 6—4, 6—3. Last year's winner was Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia who defeated Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, Mass., 5—7, 6—1, 6—1. Both of the 1932 finalists were put out of this year's tournament in early rounds.

The doubles final will be practically an all-California affair since Mrs. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, Miss Babcock's partner, is the former Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif. Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Babcock won their semifinal-round match yesterday from Carolyn Roberts of New Rochelle, N. Y. and Mrs. Hirsch, 6—4, 6—4. The other finalists are Miss Cruickshank and Miss Marble. They advanced yesterday through an easy 6—0, 6—0 victory over Elizabeth Deike of Pasadena, Calif. and Dr. Esther Bartosh of Los Angeles. The summary:

Longwood Cricket Club Women's Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament

Singles—Semifinal Round

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Baroness Levi, New York and Rome, 6—2, 6—4.

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—4, 6—2.

Doubles—Third Round

Elizabeth Deike, Pasadena, Calif., and Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, defeated Baroness Levi and Grace Surber, New York, 3—0, 6—3, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Elizabeth Deike and Dr. Esther Bartosh, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Mrs. Gershon Hirsch, White Plains, N. Y., 6—4, 6—4.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	57	37	.606
New Orleans	49	42	.538
Nashville	50	44	.532
Birmingham	50	46	.521
Chattanooga	48	47	.505
Atlanta	44	51	.463
Knoxville	41	49	.456
Little Rock	35	58	.376

Results July 14

Chattanooga 7, Atlanta 5.
Chattanooga 6, Atlanta 4.
Memphis 4, Birmingham 2.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 4.
New Orleans 4, Little Rock 3.

Parker and Shields Meet

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 15 (AP)—Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee, recently crowned clay court champion, continued his sensational play yesterday as he trounced Herbert L. Bowman, New York veteran, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2, to win the right to face Francis X. Shields, No. 5 in the national ranking, in the final round of the Spring Lake challenge trophy tournament today. Shields won his way into the final round by defeating R. Berkeley Bell of New York, 6—3, 6—1, 12—10.

Giants Win Three From Cardinals In Four-Game Series

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	47	32	.595
Chicago	46	39	.541
Pittsburgh	43	38	.531
St. Louis	43	39	.524
Boston	42	41	.506
Brooklyn	39	42	.434
Philadelphia	35	46	.432
Cincinnati	35	49	.417

Results July 14

New York 12, St. Louis 7.
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 3.
Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 6, Cincinnati 0.

New York Giants must have left a distinct, if unpleasant, impression in St. Louis. They had lost six-straight games before invading and then lost the first game of the series there; but since then the Giants have won three in succession. Yesterday's victory against the Cardinals, 12 to 7, was valuable because the second-place Chicago Cubs were defeated by Brooklyn, 5 to 3, and the third-place Pittsburgh Pirates lost to the Boston Braves, 4 to 3.

The Giants went on a batting spree and against no less than "Dizzy" Dean, Cardinal pitcher. In fact the Giants drove Dean from the box in the fifth inning, during a 6-run rally. Dean had beaten the Giants in the first game of the series. That 5-run rally won the game. Manager Bill Terry of the winners led his team on the attack with two doubles and a single.

Brooklyn finally won a game in Chicago and it ended an eight-game winning streak of the Cubs. It was not so much the power of the Dodgers on attack or their pitching, it was more the result of miscues by the Cubs in fielding. Four of the Brooklyn runs were really unearned. The Cubs outhit the Dodgers, 12 to 8.

Larry French, Pittsburgh star pitcher, was unable to halt the Boston Braves yesterday. He engaged in a pitchers' battle with Fred Frankhouse, but was the loser by a score of 4 to 3 in 10 innings. Lee singled in the tenth and Hogan forced him, but reached second on a wild throw. Gyselman ran for Hogan and Maranville singled sharply to center for the winning run. Frankhouse was steady throughout, passing two and striking out two.

The Phillies, tired of playing "leapfrog" with the Cincinnati Reds for seventh place, increased their margin over the latter to a game and a half by winning yesterday, 6 to 0. Flint Rhem started for the Phillies. After walking the first man to face him he was removed in favor of Austin Moore. Four of the Philly runs resulted through Cincinnati errors.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	—	12	13	1
St. Louis	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	—	7	16	3

Batteries—Fitzsimmons, Clark, Bell and Mancuso; Dean, Mooney, Johnson and O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Clark. Losing pitcher—Dean. Umpires—McGrew and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 23m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	—	5	8	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—	3	12	3

Batteries—Munge, Thurston and Lopez, Outen; Tinning, Nelson, Warneke, Henshaw and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Munge. Losing pitcher—Tinning. Umpires—Quigley and Pfirman. Time—2h. 24m.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—	4	11	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—	3	9	3

Batteries—Frankhouse and Hogan, Hargrave; French and Grace. Umpires—Rigler, Stark and Moran. Time—1h. 57m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—	6	10	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	5	4

Batteries—Rhem, A. Moore and Davis; Rixey, Frey, Stout and Manion. Winning pitcher—A. Moore. Losing pitcher—Rixey. Umpires—Barr and Reardon. Time—1h. 42m.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	62	41	.602
Portland	60	42	.588
Los Angeles	59	42	.584
Hollywood	58	43	.574
Oakland	48	54	.480
Missions	46	58	.442
Seattle	37	62	.374
San Francisco	38	64	.372

Results July 14

Sacramento 7, Seattle 6.
Portland 3, Oakland 0.
Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 6.
Hollywood 10, Missions 0.

Grant to Meet McDiarmid

ATLANTA, Ga., July 15 (AP)—John McDiarmid, from Fort Worth, Texas, today barred the path of Bryan Grant, Atlantan, to a fifth southern amateur tennis championship. Grant went into the finals by defeating Billy Reese, Atlanta city champion, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3, and McDiarmid turned back Robe "Lefty" Bryan of Chattanooga, 5—7, 8—3, 6—4, 7—5.

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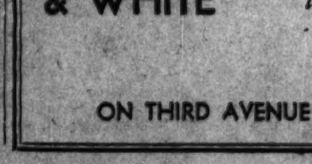

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'34 British Amateur to Prestwick Club

By the Associated Press

St. Andrews, Scot., July 15

THE Royal and Ancient Golf Club announced today that the 1934 British amateur golf championship will be staged at the Prestwick Club the week of May 28 and the British open at the Royal St. Georges at Sandwich, beginning June 25.

Yorkshire Wins And Increases Long Lead

LONDON, July 15 (Canadian Press.)—Hedley Verity demolished 17 wickets at a cost of little more than 5 runs apiece as Yorkshire increased its long lead in the county cricket championship, defeating Essex by an inning and 172 runs yesterday.

Rain hampered progress in county matches. Other games were won on the first innings except that between Middlesex and Glamorgan, which ended in a draw. The closing scores:

Harrow 237 (Pawle 96, Turner 4 for 63, Holmes 4 for 26); Eton 91 for 3.

Yorkshire 340 (Barber 101, Wood 85, F. Smith 5 for 122); Essex 104 and, following on, 64 (Verity 8 for 47 and 9 for 44), at Leyton.

Surrey 282 declared and 47 for 5 (Sandham 98); Somerset 215 (Longrigg 124, Fender 5 for 80), at Bath.

Warwick 198 and 28 for none (Clark 7 for 76); Northampton 252 for 6 declared (Bakewell 71, Bellamy 83, Timms 102 not out), at Birmingham.

Gloucester 368 (Hammond 140); Nottingham 108 and, following on, 141 for 4 (Voce 61, Hammond 4 for 19, Parker 4 for 54), at Bristol.

Sussex 287 and 81 for none declared (Cook 91, Kennedy 4 for 58); Hampshire 179 and 147 for 3. (Brown 53, Wenaley 5 for 55, Mead 93 not out), at Portsmouth.

Worcester 447 for 2 declared (Nawab of Pataudi 224 not out, Nichols 109 not out, Gibbons 124); Kent 147 and, following on, 97 for 5 (Jackson 6 for 57), at Worcester.

Middlesex 359 (Lee 106, Hendren 132); Glamorgan 185 for 3 (Turnbull 80, E. Davies 66 not out), at Swansea.

Harvard Club Nine Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CEDARHURST, L. I., July 15—The Harvard Club of New York defeated the Yale Club of New York in their annual baseball game played here yesterday, 6 to 3. The Yale Club took the lead in the third inning by scoring two runs, but Harvard went into the lead in its half of the same inning by scoring three runs and then clinched the game by scoring three more in the fourth.

Oxford and Cambridge Draw

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—The annual Cambridge-Oxford cricket rivalry was officially ended today with the decision a draw. Playing at Lord's, rain interfered with the three-day game, and no decision could be reached. The scores were: Oxford, 164 and 79 for 6 wickets, Cambridge 209.

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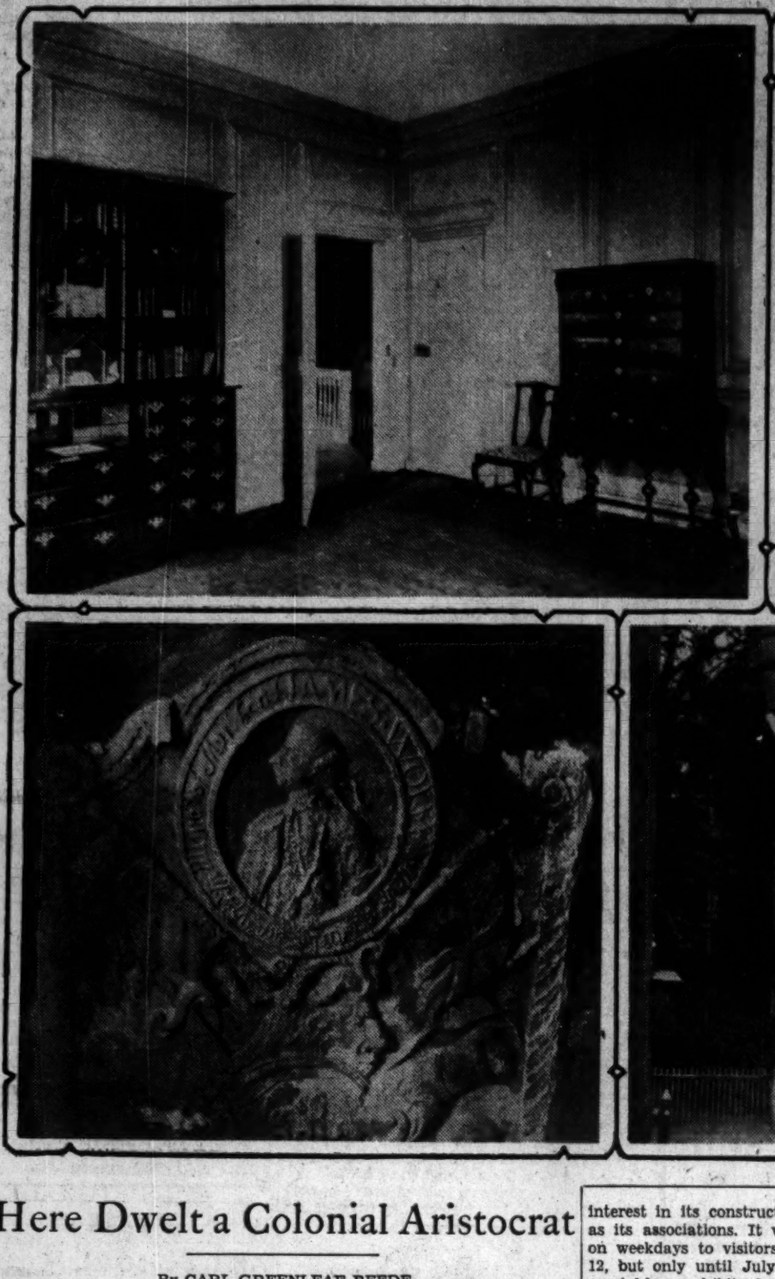
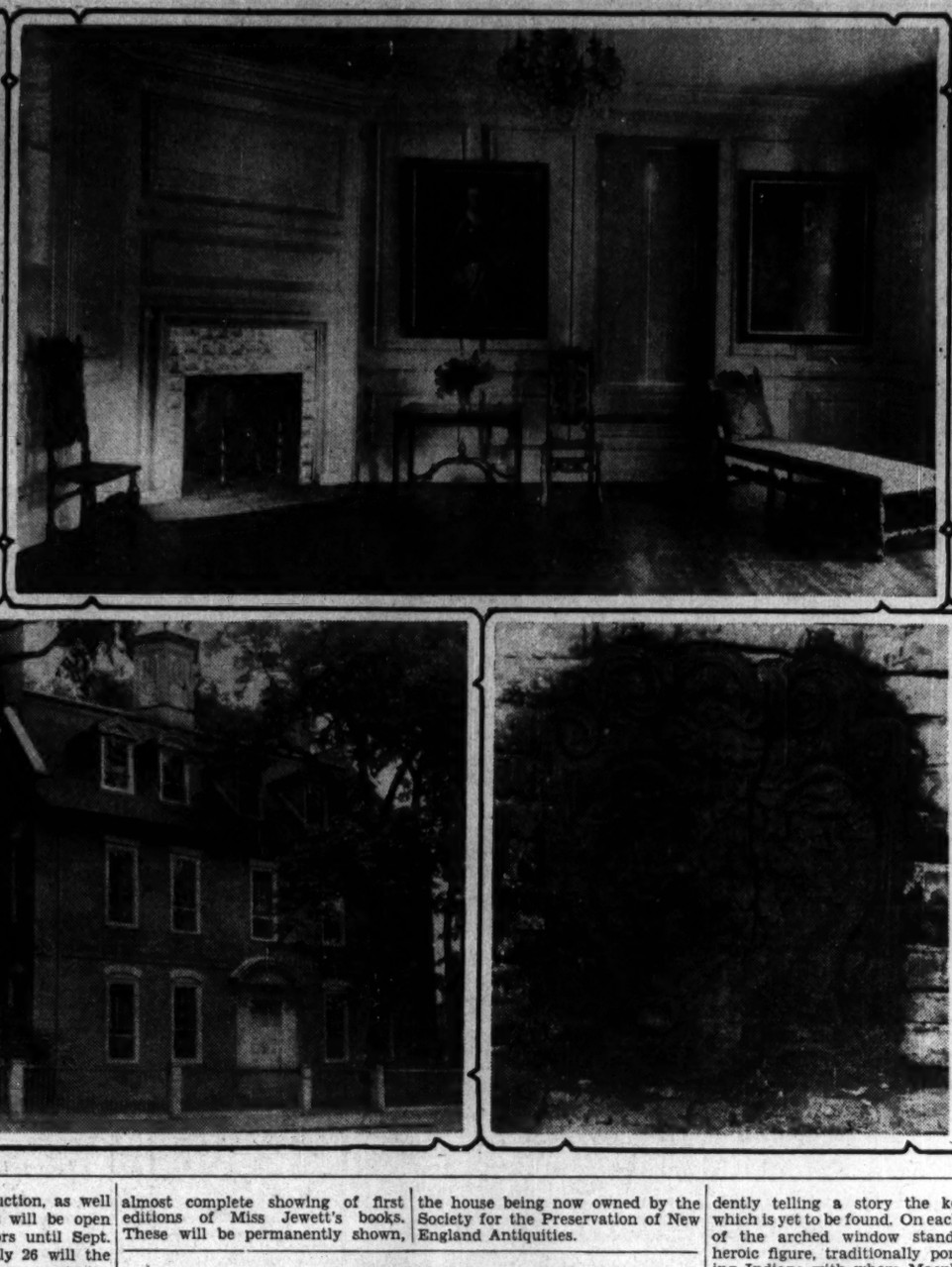
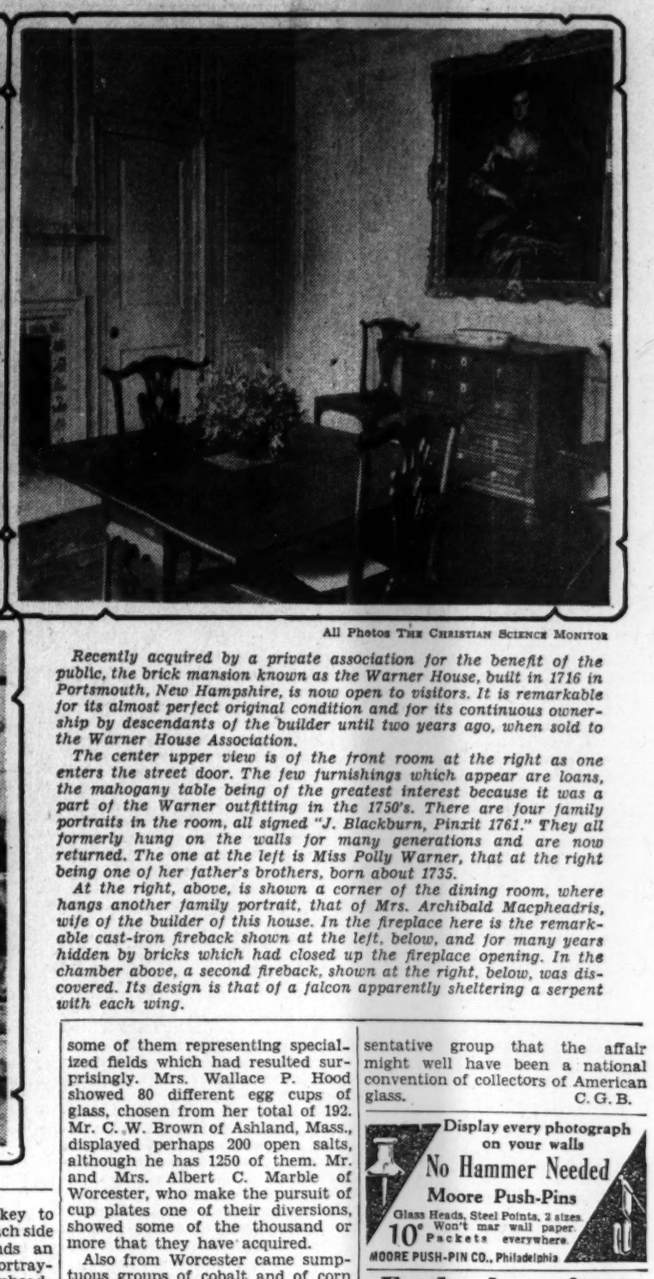






All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Recently acquired by a private association for the benefit of the public, the brick mansion known as the Warner House, built in 1716 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is now open to visitors. It is remarkable for its almost perfect original condition and for its continuous ownership by descendants of the builder until two years ago, when sold to the Warner House Association.

The center upper view is of the front room at the right as one enters the street door. The few furnishings which appear are loans, the mahogany table being of the greatest interest because it was a part of the Warner outfitting in the 1750's. There are four family portraits in the room, all signed "J. Blackburn, Pinxit 1761." They all formerly hung on the walls for many generations and are now returned. The one at the left is Miss Polly Warner, that at the right being one of her father's brothers, born about 1735.

At the right, above, is shown a corner of the dining room, where hangs another family portrait, that of Mrs. Archibald Macpheadris, wife of the builder of this house. In the fireplace here is the remarkable cast-iron fireback shown at the left, below, and for many years hidden by bricks which had closed up the fireplace opening. In the chamber above, a second fireback, shown at the right, below, was discovered. Its design is that of a falcon apparently sheltering a serpent with each wing.

Here Dwelt a Colonial Aristocrat

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

ANOTHER fine dwelling of New England colonial days has been announced as having its doors open for the public. Now, anyone who cares to do so may enter and become familiar with the house that sheltered one of the most prominent families of the community of Portsmouth, N. H., 200 years ago. This is the 14-room Warner House, recently acquired by the Warner House Association, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, a resident of the city, being a chief instigator of the movement. Charter members of the corporation include people who are either residents of New Hampshire or who spend their summers there.

This house does not take its name from Captain Macpheadris, who started it in 1718 and finished it in five years, although a fair recognition of this prosperous Scotch merchant and King's Counsellor should, it seems, be attached to it. The captain's wife was Gov. John Wentworth's daughter Sarah. Col. Jonathan Warner, also a member of the King's Counsel, married the only daughter, Mary Macpheadris, inherited the home of her parents and left it in his name.

Architect's View in Another Column

The size and character of this Warner House and the date of its construction make it one of the most important examples of early eighteenth century New England domestic architecture. It is so conspicuously outstanding in this respect that I have asked Mr. Philip Dana Orcutt, chairman of the house committee, for the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, to comment on its details. His views will be found in another column.

My own impressions of it come no technical knowledge of its stylistic merits, or its harmony throughout as belonging to a certain definite period. What gave me pleasure in a greater degree than any house of its decades which I have visited was the unchanged original condition of the building, inside and out, and the presence of a considerable number of objects which were there when Capt. Archibald Macpheadris and his wife, Sarah, presided over the home, which is believed to have been the finest in all New England at that time.

Now, the walls which we see are the same as then, broken into simple and austere panels, although their painted color has been changed many times since then. The brass latch locks that were put on the doors more than 200 years ago are still there, operating perfectly. Nowhere in the house was a later substitute found, although some were of iron and a few obscure doors had common wrought iron handles and thumb-latches of the era, usual for cheaper homes.

A Most Extraordinary Discovery

A feature which will give antiquarians the utmost surprise and delight is found in the dining room and the chamber above it—firebacks still neatly bricked into the fireplaces, as they must have been for many generations, for one is dated 1765. These heavy iron castings bear designs which are wholly unlike in their motives and are pictured above on this page. Very, very rarely, in New England, are such things to be found in shops where one might expect them to be. Apparently they were seldom, if ever, built into fireplaces in these states after about 1770, and it is likely many which survived through a century or so after that may have disappeared as scrap iron.

Both of these have recently come to light through removing the bricks which inclosed the fireplace opening. They show indications of much use, so that the details of the sharply formed patterns are in part lost. Still, enough is left to reveal one of them as the work of an experienced designer with no little skill of the sculptural sort, as one may see in the low relief of General Wolfe and in the vigorous profile of an Indian's head.

Portraits Return to Former Places

In other old houses we have seen even several rooms which appear to have been unchanged from the first. Here that aspect prevails. More than that, four portraits which hung on these walls before the Revolution, and constantly until a few years ago, are now hanging there again, having been either given or loaned to the Society by Warner descendants. Their aristocratic pose, richness of costume and our knowledge of the men and women whom they picture, give a peculiar sensation that the old rooms are about to become re-peopled with the pre-Revolutionary elegant dames and dignitaries who once were really there. This is another most happy outcome and surprising—that family portraits of the eighteenth century should be seen as they were originally on the walls of a dwelling which is semi-public property. Here are five of them, four bearing the inscription: "J. Blackburn, Pinxit 1761." There are also a few pieces of the Warner family furniture and some silverware from other generous descendants. Some of these are mentioned in the description attached to the pictures here.

In the dining room is found highly interesting evidence of the form and character of the piece of furniture which stood against one wall. Many coats of paint cover the wall's upper portion, down three feet or so from the high ceiling. Below, the pine paneling is coated with yellowish-brown paint which is faded and dried with age, but it still shows efforts at decoration intended to suggest a costly wood. On the boards of the pine floor which abutts this section, there is an unworn area which contrasts with the rest of the floor and which is bordered by many small holes made by tacks that have held the edges of carpets that came only so far. Clearly the sharply defined unworn floor space was covered by a large piece of furniture which extended in height to the beginning of the white paint near the ceiling.

Mrs. Wendell tells me that they know just what this piece of furniture was; they have a picture of it, and that it is still in the possession of a branch of the family. It is a mahogany secretary-bookcase of what might be called the early Chippendale or mid-Georgian type. If that should sometime find itself again in the precise place in which it stood before for a century and a half an additional dramatic and antiquarian interest would be attached to this old dining room of Capt. Archibald Macpheadris, King's Counsellor, merchant and land proprietor.

Two Special Exhibits

ONLY a few miles from Portsmouth, where the Warner and Wentworth-Gardner houses are, two other well-known but very different homes of Colonial times are showing special loan exhibits through July 26.

At Salmon Falls, N. H., stands the Paul Wentworth House, built in 1701, a remarkable example of the "great house" of those days, well preserved and holding many details of notable interest in its construction, as well as its associations. It will be open on weekdays to visitors until Sept. 12, but only until July 26 will the special loan exhibit of wax portraits, silhouettes, historical manuscripts and furniture from private collections remain.

Apparently in the same village, but across a river which defines that portion of the settlement as South Berwick, Maine, stands the Sarah Orne Jewett House, the town's finest and most famous Colonial home, built in 1774. This house, too, is open until Sept. 12, and has a special exhibit, to remain through July 26.

The most important article is a Louis XVI chair presented by George Washington to his friend Colonel Maynadier. Other eighteenth century furniture has been loaned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and there is some silver made by Paul Revere.

Of still more interest to many people will be the associations of the house with Sarah Orne Jewett, whose birthplace and life-long home it was. Her bedroom is just as she left it, and important portions of her large library have been returned to this house by Harvard University to which all the books were bequeathed. Of particular interest to book collectors will be the almost complete showing of first editions of Miss Jewett's books. These will be permanently shown, the house being now owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

An Early Georgian House

By PHILLIP DANA ORCUTT

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Warner House in Portsmouth, N. H., offers to architects, antiquarians, and that growing body of Americans who turn to the earlier, purer period of building for inspiration in the development of their own homes, a comparatively unspoiled example of both the architecture and the decoration of that period. An unusual number of documents having to do with its construction and furnishing are preserved. The house was built by Capt. Archibald Macpheadris, a Scotchman, in 1716. It was remodeled twice, about 1760 and 1850.

According to tradition, the brick came from Holland, the loss at sea of one ship load delaying the building. These bricks are large but thin, and are laid in a bond of five or six courses of stretchers, alternating with a single course of headers. The walls are 18 inches thick and extend into the cellar, forming their own foundation, stone foundations not being used thereabouts at this time. The plastering, where it occurs on the inside of outside walls, is directly on the brick and is in splendid condition. It was apparently made from ground lime rock, with charcoal used as a binder.

The bill of one Jno. Drew, dated 1716, itemizes the work. Plastering was 12s. a yard and paint was three, while a "Cupilow with Ornaments" cost £30. This cupula was glazed with 108 small English bulls eyes, of which one survives. The roof still lacks its balustrade, parts of which were recently rescued from a cellar vault.

The latch on the front door was designed with no thumb piece, but so that the entire plate may be pushed up from the bottom, thereby raising the latch bar.

The stairs, rising with an "easy tread," are flanked with murals, evidently telling a story the key to which is yet to be found. On each side of the arched window stands an heroic figure, traditionally portraying Indians with whom Macpheadris engaged in the fur trade. Over the window is painted an East Indian canopy. Then follows a life-size figure on horseback, said to be Governor Phipps, but distinctly open to question as his portrait.

In the dining room the paneling which runs from the floor to the ceiling was originally marbleized. This was revealed by the absence of a large piece of furniture which had been placed in the room about 1760. The difficulty of moving it had preserved this section from the many coats of paint which now cover the rest of the room.

Tradition told of a secret cupboard near the fireplace. The cupboard was located by measurements, but the proper method of opening it was not discovered. However, it was possible to cut into it from behind and to force it open. The legendary jewels were not there but—more interesting and valuable—a section of plastered ceiling, decorated with paint. This is the second case known in New England of a decorated plaster ceiling, but ceilings, by their very prominence, tend to be more done over than anything else in a house.

Four fireplaces have been opened, in three of which were found iron firebacks, one of them dated 1759. These were probably cast in the iron works established by Macpheadris, although after his death. These iron works were the first in New Hampshire; and of the earliest in the country.

Still the Old Window Glass

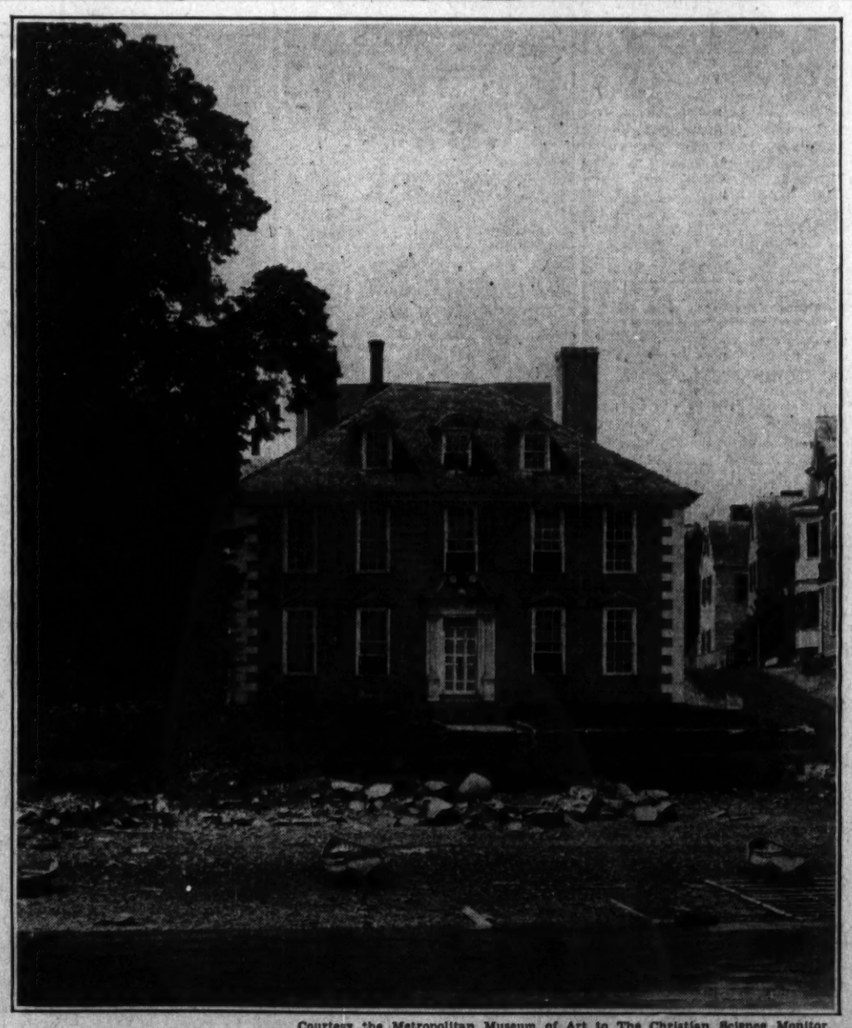
Two pairs of the original sashes remain, with heavy mullions. They are glazed with crown glass. As the other sashes are glazed with crown glass wherever it survives, it seems probable that the old glass was reset in the new frames.

Dummy doors have been used to good advantage in establishing the proportion of the paneling. Three rooms and the hall are completely paneled, as are the chimney sides of the other rooms on the second floor. An unusual feature is the narrow corridor on the north wall of the second floor, probably used for cupboards.

The moldings around the fireplaces, wherever original, leave space for three rows of tiles above the fireplace. One of these is complete with tiles; one other has a single row of tiles topped by a marbleized panel; in the others the tiles are missing.

Space does not permit going with greater detail into the features of the house or of propounding the many questions which time, care, and patience alone can solve. Suffice to say that sharp eyes and keen minds among the many visitors this summer will find here a rich field for discovery.

This house is one of the most interesting of its period, and a distinguished example of generous and far-sighted achievement in preservation, by the Warner House Association.



Courtesy the Metropolitan Museum of Art to The Christian Science Monitor.

Also in Portsmouth, and but a short distance from the Warner House, is the Wentworth-Gardner House, built in 1760, or a generation later. This mansion is owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, which has turned it over to the care of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Closed for some years, this fine building is now open to the public and may well be visited by all who see the earlier home here more fully described. The Wentworth family was perhaps the one most prominent in pre-Revolutionary New Hampshire and this is the most pretentious of several old homes to which the name is attached.

Glass Collectors Convene

AN EXHIBITION of thousands of pieces of American blown and pressed glass and the attendance of more than 500 at the four days of meetings that were scheduled, marked the first summer convention of the Early American Glass Club at the Mayflower Hotel, Manomet, Mass., July 12 to 15.

Numerous collectors from New England states, as well as from New York and Virginia, brought selections of their choicest specimens, some of them representing specialized fields which had resulted surprisingly. Mrs. Wallace P. Hood showed 80 different egg cups of glass, chosen from her total of 192. Mr. C. W. Brown of Ashland, Mass., displayed perhaps 200 open salts, although he has 1250 of them. Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Marble of Worcester, who make the pursuit of cup plates one of their diversions, showed some of the thousand or more that they have acquired.

Also from Worcester came sumptuous groups of cobalt and of corn yellow pressed glass which stood for the extensive Healy collection.

Again from Worcester, were 80 pieces that Mrs. Charles F. Hutchins picked from the many thousand that she has, these few suggesting the various types of both blown and pressed which the general field of early American glass includes. Another excellent private collection was that of Mrs. Gustave Eoerner, who also headed the committee which assembled this exhibition, quite the finest of its sort New England has seen. It will remain open through Sunday, July 16.

The four-days program included many sessions of an informal nature at which well-known writers and collectors expressed their views and led discussions on a variety of topics relating to the fascinating pursuit. The list of speakers numbered over 20 and held the names of nearly all those most prominent as students of the subject or as buyers of the objects.

The success of this organization is little short of amazing, for it started very modestly last winter with a membership of 50 or so. Now there are over 500, residents of 32 states. Their first field meeting, held in a spacious hotel on a bluff overlooking the Atlantic, and between Plymouth and the old Sandwich Glass Works, attracted such a large and representative group that the affair might well have been a national convention of collectors of American glass.

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Progress in Education

Founders Tell Progress of a Young College

Which Chose the Seat Of World Affairs

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS one of the joys of life that people doing interesting things turn up from other parts of the world every now and then. A telephone call recently, and an eager invitation on our part, brought us a good visit from two educators and a chat we should not want to miss. Perhaps you remember the Progressive College for Women in Geneva, Switzerland—a college opened in 1930 to provide girls a three-year opportunity to do work of college grade in an environment of international influence and under progresive methods of education. The Education Page at the time carried articles on the new college and has since reported its growth. By now you have guessed. Our callers were Miss Alice M. Burgess, director of the Progressive College for Women, and Miss Marguerite M. Lux, assistant director.

We had not been to the college but felt as if we were asking about a young friend who had embarked upon pioneer experiences. How were the girls tuning in on international affairs? Did they soak up the French language? Do they talk French all the time? Our last-mentioned question opened a new door of thought, for immediately Miss Burgess, captured by it, took issue with the traditional language attitude taken by schools that insist upon students speaking only in French or some other chosen language, penalizing them if a word of English were uttered.

French Not Clamped On

"I have no sympathy with the notion that students should speak only a foreign language when they go to some school emphasizing the life and atmosphere of some other country," she said. "It is as old-fashioned as the idea that every properly educated 'lady' of a former time must do china painting. Language is a medium for ideas. It is the growth of ideas that is important. The use of a language will increase when it is needed to express ideas. Our girls speak English, their native tongue, at the school. They are broadening in their viewpoints hourly, taking in so many fresh ideas that they are in genuine need of free discussion among themselves in order to form new concepts and sift out worth-while thoughts. If they had to speak in French the expression of their ideas would be limited by their knowledge of French—which is seldom more than a smattering when they come from American schools. To insist that students use only some foreign language is to sacrifice the unfoldment of ideas, the real mental growth of a girl, to a rigid theory which I believe to be based on a dead pedagogical point of view. And incidentally, if you can call it 'incidentally,' there is nothing so sure to make a girl homesick in a strange land as having to speak constantly in a foreign language."

"But they learn French?"

"Yes, and because they become so interested in the people they meet, and realize that they must master French if they are to exchange ideas with them, they go right after it," Miss Burgess replied. "We feel this is a genuine reason, a right motive for learning a language. The other seems artificial, for obviously under the old idea of forced French conversation, any two Americans conversing would be less hampered if they could express themselves in their own tongue, and both are using French because it is the thing to do, rather than because it is a means of exploring the other's thought about some interesting idea."

Take even the mountain hikes in the Swiss Alps, or walking trips with stops at some cottage. "They want to talk to the peasants," it was emphasized, "so they must be able to use the language well enough to keep up the conversation in a natural way."

A Swiss Peasant Atmosphere

Speaking of hobnobbing in an informal way with the peasants, getting their point of view—we enjoyed our mental picture of the beautiful old Château de Bossey, which the college calls home, a spacious, graceful château type of building, set down in its farm and village. As soon as girls arrive they cannot help becoming familiar with the activities of this sweet old Swiss farm. Soon they are interested in the haying, the bringing in of the milk, the care of the stock—all that is fascinating to watch and learn about an alpine farm—and naturally they want to talk about these things to the fine type of peasant farm folk there. So, again, an exchange of views, a broadening of sympathy and understanding, and — more French.

When we tried out on both these educators our questions about "international affairs," the phrases somehow curdled into artificiality. After all, "international affairs" when you sleep with them, think them, talk them before breakfast, aren't "international affairs" any more, but well, just daily life. We could feel our callers adjusting their point of view to that of the dweller in essentially national tents, to whom things international were a special project or interest, and who perhaps never had happened to pop down at a restaurant table where sat a premier and a vice-chancellor c- a couple of League delegates, chatting over questions that flamed in the headlines across two continents.

"They see these people," we were told, "in the restaurants, at a dance, on the street, or one and another come to dinner with us and talk things over with us afterward. And of course the ideas these people are standing for become real to the girls. They follow the progress made, they want to talk it over. They may not realize it but they are becoming internationally minded. Yet it is so a part of them that it is not in any sense acquired." Of course, too, much of their social life is with the people of Geneva connected in one way or another with the League or the various international organizations. A girl who dances with a member of the League Secretariat is likely to feel natural interest in the affairs carried on by the Secretariat.

Kept Small

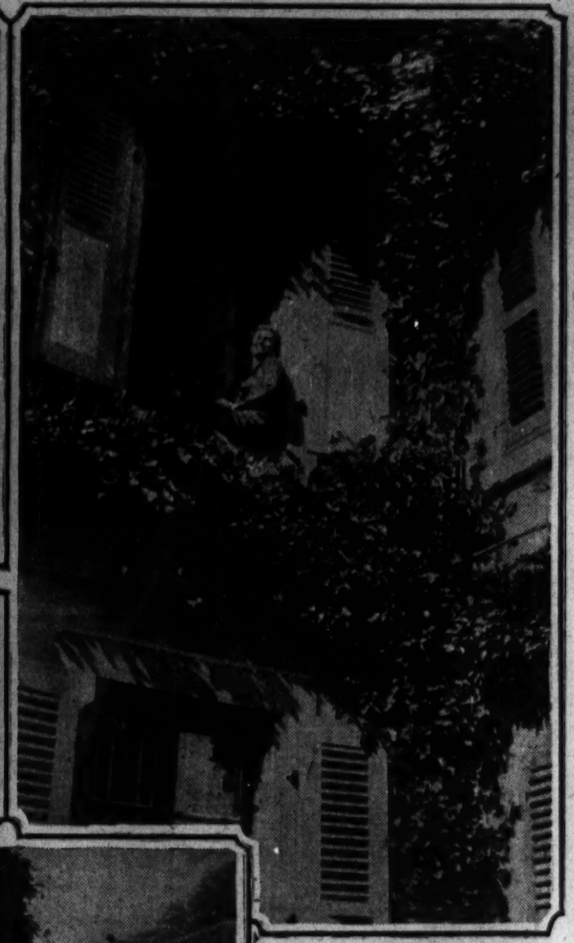
"We like to keep the college group small," one of our callers pointed out. "We entertain throughout a year a good many well-known people, and the girls of a small group get to know them. Take President Woolley, for instance," and Miss Burgess and Miss Lux glanced at each other with mutual recollections of precious experiences. "I think that every one of our girls got to know Dr. Woolley better than Mount Holyoke girls can know her. For while she was in Geneva as delegate from the United States, she was most generous about giving the girls a moment here and a moment there for good talks. The companionship they experienced with her is something that is bound to make a difference in their whole lives."

This genuine contact with an interest or a person is at the heart of progressive education, which seeks ever to achieve actual rather than to be content with academic or theoretical conditions for the student. All progressive schools integrate the fine arts with the other work, and in this connection may be found the same attempt to achieve genuine conditions. The girls of the Progressive College in Geneva have an interesting experience in their study of painting and sculpture. There is quite an art colony in Geneva, and through arrangement with some of the artists, the college "apprentices" its girls for work and study just as in medieval times the young Giotto studied under the appraising eye of Cimabue. Some of the results, judging from pictures of the work done, are astonishingly able. And one rejoices in the experience of each girl who has had such a truly real opportunity to gain in appreciation and workmanship.

One of the most interesting developments in this informal report of the "progress" of our friend the Progressive College, is in connection with the parents. "It begins with the letters home," said Miss Lux. "The girls have so much to tell, and the fact that they are writing from abroad makes them take pains to tell it well. Our parents write us that they have never known such wonderful letters. And then things begin to happen. Parents who sent their girls because there was money and it seemed a good idea, begin to measure up to these letters in their replies. The letters themselves are passed around among friends at home. International ideas, deeper veins of thinking, are encountered and encouraged. Some of our finest experiences have been with our awakening parents. This year one girl's mother and father came from the United States especially to attend commencement. They had grown so interested in the changing world, due to their daughter's growing and broadening viewpoints, that they had to come and see the place to which they owed this unfoldment."

"And as you go on?"

"We feel we are on the right track. As we go on we see two projects unfolding. Both have to do with the world 'back home.' One is this increased connection with the parents, the opportunities the girls have in enriching and awakening international thought in their own families. The other, a pioneer project also, is helping our girls to take back to their own country the enriched viewpoint they have gained, to adjust themselves to the narrower thought they may have to go back to, and to express leadership in the life and environment which is theirs after they leave the college."



All Photos Courtesy of Progressive College for Women, Geneva, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Left Center—By Boissonnas.

Turn the Pages of the Kodak Book of the Progressive College for Women in Geneva, Switz., and You Come Upon Such Snapshots as These. The Historic Eighteenth Century Château de Bossey, Céligny, Geneva, Shown at Left Center, Is the Spacious Home of the College. The Present Château Was Once Owned by Madame de Staël, But the Tower at Right Is a Twelfth or Thirteenth Century Survivor of a More Ancient Building. The Jolly Hikers at Upper Left Are Enjoying One of Their Alpine Climbs. Something of the Home-like Château Atmosphere Can Perhaps Be Felt as One Enjoys the Delightful Study Place Chosen by the College Girl in the Window, Upper Right. Below—An Informal Group of Students and Teachers.

The Parent

A Meeting Place for Headquarters

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Parent Friends:

Once again I have delved into the past and brought forth recollections that may prove helpful, since I was helped by these thoughts.

During the summer when the children are home from school there are always many picnics and outings, and the mother of several children may find herself concerned about watching over these little ones when away from home.

A method which I found extremely helpful with my brood was that when at picnics or any other large gathering (a street parade or fair) I would establish in the thought of the children that they must remember to look for me in a certain place, instead of my looking around for them. If we were going to a park, I would select a certain place as headquarters, and if any strayed off from the rest they were to go to this place to be picked up. We practiced this method for years, so that they never had any "lost" experiences, as such, to remember. In fact, I do not remember any of them ever being considered lost, although there might be many times during one day when someone would resort to the meeting place. They always considered this great fun and quite grown-up.

We also followed this method when down town for shopping, arranging to meet at a certain counter of some certain store. This naturally resulted in the children becoming quite fearless when away from home, although we always lived in a somewhat large city.

I have always been so very grateful that I was led to use the highest sense of intelligence of which I was capable with my children, and that this intelligence invariably brings out harmony.

I am so very grateful for the Monitor and its various departments and always enjoy the Parent column very much. (Mrs.) A. K.

When Is a G Not a G?

Our Living Language Series—22

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE letter *g* has its own identity, as in *gave, go, gum*. But in the combinations *ge, gi*, and *gy*, *g* sounds like *j*. Test this statement, from its application in the following familiar words:

gender	giblet	dudgeon	litigation	gymnasium
congeal	penguin	guest	gesture	guile
dingy	grimy	oblige	zoology	indignation

Observe that knowledge of this fact is helpful, in pronouncing unfamiliar words:

misogamist—a hater of marriage.
misogynist—a hater of women. (Both words accent *og* syllable; *o* as in *odd*.)
panegyric—self-praise; a laudatory (praising) statement about oneself.
pelagic—relating to deep sea life, especially at the surface of the ocean, away from the coast. *A* as in *hat*; accent *ag*; *g* like *j*.
longevity—long life. *G* in this word, like *g* in *orgy*, is often mispronounced. In both words, *g* is influenced by the vowel that follows.
indigent—needy, poor, in want.

obliging	cringe, cringing	
infringement	singe, singeing (Distinguish from singing)	
estrangement	sing, singing	
courageous	gibber—to talk, volubly and foolishly	
hinge, hinging	largely	
tragedy	litigant	
gibbering	danger	management
changeling (long *a*)	rigors	frigid
fragmentary (*a* as in *senate*)		frigorific
rigidity		

Here are the most common words that pronounce *g* as in *get*, thus constituting exceptions to the *ge-gi-gy* principle:

gibberish—ally, meaningless chatter. But note *j* sound in *gibber, gibbering*.)
gimlet
Gertrude
gill, of a fish; but *g* is pronounced like *j* in *gill*, a half pint.
hunger
anger

Derivatives keep the pronunciation that will identify them with their primitives, in such words as:

longer stronger logger bigger
digging flogging

The reflection of *e, i*, or *y* upon *c* or *g* does not prevent their reflection upon the one preceding vowel. Note: *effacement, estrangement, obliging, courageous, defacing, sufficed, enraged, icing*. In such words as *accede, suggest, succeed, accessories*, each *c* or *g* must be pronounced according to the correct principle; that is, you must pronounce *accede* with the first *c* like *k* (since there is no *e, i*, or *y* to reflect upon it); and you must pronounce the second *c* like *s*, for *e* reflects to give *c* the *s* sound.

Pronouncing both *g*'s like *j* in *suggest* is not logical, for there is no *e-effect* upon the first *g*; therefore, *sug* is pronounced like *rug*, but the second syllable, *gest*, is pronounced like *gest* in *gesture*, since *e* does, in this syllable, reflect upon *g*.

The word *exaggerate* does, however, pronounce both *g*'s like *j*. Probably this comes from the fact that it is almost a physical impossibility to say the sounds of *x, g*, and *j* in such rapid succession. We pronounce *g* like *j* in *acknowledge, judge, abridge, lodge;* and in the derivatives, *acknowledgment, judgment, abridgment, lodgment*, we pronounce *g* like *j*, although we do not keep *e*. It will be seen that the *d* in these words protects the *j* sound of *g*, just as *x* in *exaggerate* enforces the *j* sound. So, master these four words either as exceptions or as just plain oddities. Many persons do misspell them.

Write *accessories*, and say the word according to the points applied in *suggest, succeed, accede*.

NEXT WEEK—Solving the mystery of plurals.

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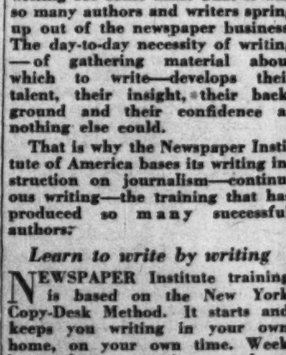

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The Home Forum

Hail, Summer!

WE WERE picking cherries. Perched far up in the thickly growing branches of the tree, I stopped a moment, leaned against the trunk that supported my tall ladder, and looked around me. It was warm, and the air was spicy with the scents of ripening fruit and blooming flowers. From my tower of enameled leaves and brightly clustered cherries I could see the back garden, the dwarfed hollyhocks, the streets of the town, spread out at my feet. Two of the children were a little below me, industriously filling baskets which they had hung on convenient boughs.

Suddenly I was sharply conscious of summer, of the particular pulsing, vivid quality that makes its yearly recurrence an ever-new adventure. "*This* is really summer, isn't it?" I called to the children; and they looked up at me good-naturedly through the sunlit leaves and said yes, it was summer, certainly it was —and thought it a strange remark.

* * *

I have stood among snow-heavy trees in the woods and, feeling the clear sharp air on my face, have experienced winter in the same sudden, vivid way—all in a moment. Watching the dry brilliant leaves heap themselves up in the street, I have wanted to say: "*This* is the autumn!" just as I called from the cherry tree: "*This* is really summer." And the spring, of course, awakens a special awareness in us all. But summer is the most lavish of all seasons in providing its own atmosphere. And once in a while, during its rich months, I have a moment of savoring that atmosphere to the full, of entering into its warmth and color and life, until the concerns of the past and the future are lost in the bright intensity of the present.

Those moments make our happiest memories. The cherry tree has given me one unforgettable picture. I was part of the summer that day, and of the earth's flowering—held high in the very midst of it.

* * *

There are other pictures. One morning I swam about lazily in a calm green sea. The cool water lapped up over my head rhythmically, and I seemed to keep afloat without an effort. There was a faint happy hubbub on the sunny beach behind me, a medley of waves and laughter. I turned over on my back, and suddenly my world was all sky and sea. There were great cottony clouds in the brilliant blue above me, and all around me was the water, gently moving and shot with sunlight. Again I said to myself: "*This* is summer." Summer was blueness and warm air and cool sea-water and long happy minutes of rest. In that moment I realized it, and lost myself in the refreshing essence of the day.

The summer gives us many such moments. There are busy mornings in vacation villages, when everyone comes in for the mail. Tiny post offices are surrounded by gay little cars and golf bags and groups of tanned, white-clad vacationers; and there is talk of boating and tennis and water temperatures. In town, there are brilliant pushcart markets, outdoor concerts in the warm dusk, and little restaurants gay with new paint.

Once in a while, in the midst of it all, I like to wake out of humdrum concerns, drink deeply of the richness and color, and say to myself: "*This* is summer!" A. L. C.

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Little Known Facts About Beethoven

Beethoven's periodical escapes from the bustle of town to the green fields and fresh air of the country must have been the chosen times for his purest and noblest inspirations. How he revelled in the beauties of nature, and to what imaginative uses he applied them is amply shown, not only in the well-known Pastoral Symphony, and in the Pastoral Sonata—aptly so called by the publishers, though Beethoven himself did not furnish that title—but in many another work of priceless beauty. . . .

Winter and summer Beethoven rose at daybreak, when he immediately seated himself at his writing-table and continued writing until his usual dinner-time of two or three o'clock. His labours were broken by occasional excursions into the open air, but never without a note-book in which to jot down whatever fresh ideas might occur during his rambles. The habit of going out suddenly, and as unexpectedly returning, was practised at all seasons of the year, just as the whim happened to seize him. "Cold or heat," says Schindler, "rain or sunshine, were all alike to him. In the autumn he used to return to town as though he had been sharing the daily toil of the reapers and gleaners. Winter restored his somewhat yellow complexion."

In connection with Beethoven's fondness for water, the same biographer has described how, during moments of inspiration he would rush to the washing-basin and empty several jugs over his hands, singing and shouting the while according to his favourite custom; and how at length the neighbours below were compelled to complain of the wet that trickled through their ceiling

He loved the twilight. Generally he chose that hour for improvising—sometimes on the piano, sometimes on the violin or viola, which were always kept ready for him. . . .

So far back as 1812, vague projects of the Ninth Symphony had existed in the composer's mind, and oreshadowings of it, as has been seen, had already appeared in the Choral Fantasia. Traces of the gradual process by which the scheme grew and was elaborated until it took its final shape, are found in the sketch-books, which show, among other things, that the adoption of the Ode to Joy as a text for the vocal part in the finale was a later thought, although mention of an intention to treat musically Schiller's Freude, "and that verse by verse," occurred, as we have seen in a letter from Bonn to the poet's sister, dated so far back as 1793.

Many attempts have been made to describe the profound impression invariably produced by an adequate performance of this wondrous Ninth Symphony—to convey in words some notion of its power, its beauty, and its mystery. Attempts of this kind can never be more than partially successful, for the simple reason that much in the work is untranslatable outside the musical language to which it belongs. Here, however, if anywhere, the claim put forward for music as a moral and spiritualizing influence will have to be conceded. Beethoven had travelled far. From a height never attained before or since in the domain of symphonic music, his voice reached the world, charged with a message not comprehended by all. . . . An assumption has been favoured in some quarters that Beethoven, when he introduced the Ode to Joy in the last movement, intended to mark certain limits beyond which musical expression, unaided by the spoken word, was unable to go. The writer, for one, is unable to discern in so simple an innovation any such announcement—or, indeed, any announcement at all; and the fact is worthy of remark that Beethoven immediately afterwards is seen engaged at his favourite work of quartet writing. For the rest, it is easy enough, without indulging in fanciful theory to believe that the greatest of musico-dramatists who came after, found suggestion and inspiration in the heritage bequeathed by the greatest of symphonists; for of the works of Beethoven, as of all works of true genius, it may be said, in the words of an eloquent writer, "they have an assimilative power, and as man changes they disclose new features and aspects, and ever look him in the face with the reflection of his own image, and speak to him with the voice of his own heart." —H. A. RUDALL, in "Beethoven." (London: Sampson, Low, Marston & Co., Ltd.)

Street-Lights in the Rain

Upon these rigid boughs of glass and metal
Ripen swift golden globes, like pears of light
Which cluster, linger, part, and softly settle
Into the dark, thick fallen leaves of night.

KENNETH W. PORTER.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Skittle Players: From a Painting by Pieter de Hooch

On the Banks of the Ganges

How often had I longed in my youth to visit Benares, the Holy City of India, and at last my dream was to come true. We left Agra at night, and, as the train was a few hours late in arriving, I was anxious whether we would catch the connexion at Mogul Serai. The further east we went, the damper became the air, and the richer the vegetation. . . . When we came to the river Ganges the bridge was closed, as a goods train was expected. There were countless zebu carts waiting; the powerful headlights shone brightly, throwing their beams on to the varied picture of carriages and men. At last we were allowed to go on, and soon we caught a glimpse of the lights of the town. We drove through the lighted streets fairly fast. The hotel was outside the town, and as the Indians were to be put down first, I received only a vague impression of life in the Holy City. I reached my hotel and was soon asleep, for the following morning I was to go early to see the sacred river.

The morning hours on the banks of the Ganges are wonderful. It happened to be a Hindu feast day, and the high, baked brick houses were decorated with paper flags, flowers and garlands, and in front of the numerous stalls on the steps were small images of gods. The sky in the east was a golden yellow visible between the high plane trees and fig trees, as I went from the hotel to the park of the Sanskrit High School. There were already numbers of people in the streets, all going to the sacred river, and forming a gay picture. Women dressed in coloured clothes, their heads wrapped in gold embroidered scarves, and wearing heavy silver chains and bangles on their arms and ankles, were walking along quietly. There were also pilgrims in many-coloured clothes painted over with the distinctive marks of Shiva and Vishna. There were beggars clad only in a loin cloth, who never seemed to tire of offering their alms bowls to passers-by. Fat Bengalis with sunshades, and now and then a Buddhist priest in yellow garments wandered past, while, through the midst of all, ran small Hindu boys and girls, shrieking and laughing, and gazing at the Europeans with their dark eyes, and an inquisitive expression on their faces. Sacred zebus decorated with yellow flowers wandered about or lay down on the pavements. The rays of the rising sun cast their silver light on the surface of the river. My boy made a way for me through the crowd, as we climbed the steps of the Dasasa Med Ghat. Indian life was all around me, so vivid that I was unable to take it all in. While I was standing by the side of the river gazing helplessly at the many temples and steps, and trying to find a peaceful spot, my boy had fetched a boat, and before I knew what was happening I was comfortably seated on a wicker chair on the deck. As I was rowed along beside the bank, different scenes appeared before me, each one finer than the last. The innumerable spires of temples, the small flags on the gilded towers, all formed a very picturesque scene with the great public steps and palaces, the latter having sunk as the river has washed away underneath.—EMIL TRINKLER, in "Through the Heart of Afghanistan." Translated by B. K. FEATHERSTONE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

AMONG the favorite pictures of the Century of Progress exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago (lent by the City Art Museum of St. Louis) is "The Skittle Players," by Pieter de Hooch, a Dutch painter who lived during the sixteen hundreds and who was a follower of Rembrandt, perhaps a pupil. He was always noted for the quiet, harmonious coloring which pervaded all his work, and the peaceful feeling of all the actors in his canvases, most of which were rather small. In this picture the tallest figure cannot be more than six inches high, but the mood of each is unmistakably shown.

De Hooch is known principally by his interiors, where quiet men and women in rich costumes sit in half-lighted rooms and seem never to feel excitement. One of his favorite devices is to let a half-open door frame a vista into another more brightly lighted room, and he got much pleasure from being able to represent the feeling of depth and air and soft lighting. An out-of-door subject is a novelty for him, but he is no less successful in handling it. It is still characteristically sober, nevertheless. He has even arranged his garden hedges in such a way as to suggest an outdoor room with glimpses into a room beyond, in front of the house, and a still more distant prospect barely visible between the trunks of small trees. Over all is the soft sky of the Netherlands, which even on the brightest days is hardly ever free from filmy clouds.

Skittles was a favorite game in Holland, as well as Germany and England, and it was played by people of quality as well as by the frequenters of taverns. One of the ninepins had a crown upon its head and was known as the king pin, and the object of the game was sometimes to bowl the ball so as to knock the king pin down, and sometimes to knock down all but the king pin.

This little landscape was painted before the days when landscapes were considered interesting in themselves, and were just beginning to develop from mere accessories of backgrounds until they interested the painter so much that he allowed the figure to play a subordinate rôle, in order to give greater scope to the landscape. The forms of the hedges and trees were carefully observed and faithfully set down, as they were silhouetted against the sky, but the color is much more sober than we should find in a modern landscape. It would have taken Pieter de Hooch's breath away if he could have seen some of the brilliant landscapes of the present day, but it is an open question whether such a brilliant landscape would have expressed the spirit and mood of the day any better or even as well. Here in the open air he is just as preoccupied with the textures of the garments of his characters. The satins and laces of the lady in the center, and the frills and furbelows of her gallant attendant, are set off by the quieter costumes of the man and maid, perhaps servants, in the foreground. There is nothing dramatic about the action, but each part of the picture integrates well with all the other parts, producing an effect of great charm.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

Rhyme (1763)

He enlarged very convincingly upon the excellence of rhyme over blank verse in English poetry. I mentioned to him that Dr. Adam Smith, in his lectures upon composition, when I studied under him in the College of Glasgow, had maintained the same opinion strenuously, and I repeated some of his arguments. JOHNSON. "Sir, I was once in company with Smith, and we did not take to each other; but had I known that he loved rhyme as much as you tell me he does, I should have HUGGED him." From BOSWELL'S "Life of Johnson."

The Treasure of Heights

Seek them, ye strong,
The cold of morning and the mountain wind.
Through sun and whispering spray
There lies one open way
The lamp of vision and the river of song:
Seek them for truth, ye strong.

Feel them, ye feet,
The spring of heather and the shrinking snow.
Cloud and the dews of night
Leave them for your delight,
That ye may gladly go
Through the grim city and the cobbled street:
Feel them for hope, light feet.

Hold them, ye hands,
The rough of granite and the stinging rain.
Earth stores them on hill-slope,
Cleansing and clasp of hope,
To cheer your age again
Groping in darkness through the last grey lands:
Hold them for strength, sure hands.

Take them, O heart,
The joy of comrades and the thrill of strife.
Who has the hills for friend
Has a God-speed to end
His path of lonely life,
And wings of golden memory to depart:
Take them for love, true heart.

—GEOFFREY WINTHROP YOUNG, in "Wind and Hill." (London: Smith, Elder & Co.)

Zaudern durch Zuversicht ersetzen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VIELE Menschen in der Welt entbehren heutzutage der Lebensfreude, weil sie sich von Unschlüssigkeit, Zweifel und Ungewißheit beeinflussen lassen. Diesen Unglücklichen gelingt es nicht, Vertrauensposten und verantwortungsvolle Stellungen zu erlangen, welche andere, die in ihr Können das Vertrauen setzen, daß sie erfolgreich sein werden, ganz natürlich erlangen. Und die Welt ist im allgemeinen geneigt, sie zu verurteilen und abzutun. Doch dieser unschlüssige Bewußtseinzustand, der uns zögern läßt, vorwärts zu gehen, uns glauben läßt, wir seien unfähig, Entscheidungen zu treffen, oder uns aus Furcht vor Mißlingen zweifeln läßt, ob es weise sei, einen gefaßten Plan auszuführen, kann überwunden werden.

Ungeachtet dessen, welche Rolle Zaudern und Zweifel in unserem Leben seither gespielt haben mögen, können wir so ausgerüstet werden, daß wir unsern Platz erfolgreich ausfüllen. Denn ein solcher Bewußtseinszustand ist die Folge von Furcht vor dem Bösen und des Glaubens, daß der Zufall in den Angelegenheiten der Menschen unvermeidlich eine Rolle spiele. Diese Furcht kann durch den Glauben an das Gute und dieser Glaube durch das geistige Verständnis der wahren Tatsachen des Seins ersetzt werden, wodurch man verstehen lernen kann, was man in Wirklichkeit ist, und in welcher Beziehung man zu dem einen Gott steht, „bei welchem ist keine Veränderung noch Wechsel des Lichts und der Finsternis".

Auf Seite 424 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft Mary Baker Eddy: „Unfälle sind Gott oder dem unsterblichen Gemüt unbekannt, und wir müssen die sterbliche Basis der Annahme verlassen und uns mit dem einen Gemüt vereinigen, um die Vorstellung von Zufall in den richtigen Begriff von Gottes unfehlbarer Leitung zu verwandeln, und müssen auf diese Weise Harmonie ans Licht bringen". Da Gott, wie die Bibel erklärt, gut ist, sind Unfälle jeder Art, ob sie in Gestalt von Körperverletzungen oder unsere Angelegenheiten verwirrenden widrigen Umständen auftreten, kein Teil der guten Schöpfung Gottes.

Diese sogenannten Unfälle entspringen der sterblichen Gedankengrundlage, dem Glauben an viele Gemüter, gute und böse, die in leiblichen Personen wohnen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß es nur ein Gemüt, den unendlichen Gott, gibt, der allen Raum ausfüllt, und daß der Mensch in diesem Gemüt sein Dasein als Idee hat; daß sein wahres Selbst aus geistigen Ideen wie Güte, Reinheit, Einsicht, Erkenntnis, Weisheit, gesundem Urteil, Findigkeit und Zuversicht besteht. Durch diese geistigen Ideen oder Eigenschaften bringt er das Wesen und den Charakter des unendlichen Gemüts zum Ausdruck. Dieses über alle seine vollkommenen Ideen erhabene Gemüt kennt kein Zögern, keine Ungewißheit, keinen Zweifel, sondern lenkt den Menschen durch seine „unfehlbare Leitung". Wer sich demütig an Gott wendet, Ihn als das einzige Gemüt und sein eigenes wirkliches Selbst als den Ausdruck dieses Gemüts anerkennt, vereinigt sich mit Gott, dem Guten, stellt sich unter die göttliche Obhut und Leitung, und geht aus jeder ihm begegnenden Schwierigkeit und Gefahr siegreich hervor.

In der ganzen Heiligen Schrift finden wir, daß alle, die sich weigerten, auf Einflüsterungen des Zauderns und des Zweifels zu hören, und angesichts erschreckender Umstände mutig vorwärts gingen, siegreich waren. David zögerte nicht, als er sich bereit erklärte, mit Goliath zu kämpfen. Er wartete nicht, bis der Riese ihn überwältigte, sondern lief dem Krieger in der Stärke jener anfeuernden und erhaltenden Eigenschaften Mut, Glaube und Zuversicht, die Gott unaufhörlich allen verleiht, entgegen.

Gideon hatte viele Zweifel zu überwinden, ehe er glauben konnte, daß er gesandt war, sein Volk zu befreien; aber er gab seine Ungewißheit auf und ging mit einer Handvoll Leute kühn vorwärts, um ein Heer, das „wie eine große Menge Heuschrecken" war, auszurotten. Nur das göttliche Gemüt verlieh die Eigenschaften Weisheit, Findigkeit und Führerschaft, die den Sieg gewannen.

Josaphat, der König Juda's, erklärte, daß sein Heer nicht mit den mächtigen Streitkräften, die sein Volk bedrohten, kämpfen könne. Doch als er Gott um Führung gebeten hatte, zögerte er nicht mehr, sondern zog freudig und lobpreisend aus, und siehe, alle Hindernisse waren ihm aus dem Weg geräumt. Vertrauen auf das Gute und Demut, die durch vollständiges Aufgeben alles Vertrauens auf persönliche Macht und Fähigkeit zum Ausdruck kam, ließen ihn singen und Gott lobpreisen und führten ihn glorreich; und die feindlichen Heerscharen vernichteten sich selber.

Und Christus Jesus! Nie ließ er sich während seines ganzen irdischen Wirkens von Einflüsterungen des Zweifels oder des Zauderns beeinflussen. Ob er auf dem Wasser wandelte, angeblich besorgniserregenden Krankheiten begegnete, für Speise in der Wüste sorgte, oder die Gegenwart „des letzten Feindes" verneinte, —Zuversicht, Herrschaft und die bestimmte Gewißheit der Gegenwart und Macht des Vaters leiteten und stützten ihn.

Mögen doch alle von den falschen Annahmen Zweifel und Zaudern in Knechtschaft Gehaltenen sich an die Bibel und die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft wenden und die herrlichen Wahrheiten verstehen lernen, wodurch sie Zweifel durch Gewißheit, Zaudern durch Zuversicht ersetzen—durch die geistige Gewißheit, die den Glauben an Zufall zurückweist und an die „unfehlbare Leitung" des göttlichen Gemüts, Gottes, glaubt, der immer gegenwärtig ist und alle Seine Kinder segnet!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Exchanging Hesitancy for Assurance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY individuals in the world today are missing the joy of life by allowing themselves to be influenced by hesitancy, doubt, and uncertainty. These unhappy people fail to attain to positions of trust and responsibility which those who possess confidence in their own ability to succeed naturally obtain; and the world in general is inclined to condemn and set them on one side. Yet this wavering state of consciousness, which makes one hesitate to go forward, feel unable to make decisions, or doubtful of the wisdom of carrying out any proposed plan for fear of failure, can be overcome.

No matter how great a part hesitancy and doubt may hitherto have seemed to play in his experience, one can be fitted to take his place successfully; for the root of such a state of consciousness is fear of evil, and the belief that chance of necessity plays a part in the affairs of men. This fear can be replaced by faith in good, and this belief exchanged for the spiritual understanding of the true facts of being, whereby one may learn what he is in reality, and what is his relation to the one God, "with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

On page 424 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written, "Accidents are unknown to God, or immortal Mind, and we must leave the mortal basis of belief and unite with the one Mind, in order to change the notion of chance to the proper sense of God's unerring direction and thus bring out harmony." Since, as the Scriptures declare, God is good, accidents of any kind, whether these claim to take the shape of injury to the body or inharmonious circumstances throwing one's affairs into confusion, are no part of God's good creation. These so-called accidents spring from the mortal basis of belief, namely, the belief in minds many both good and evil, resident in physical personalities. Christian Science teaches that there is only one Mind, the infinite God, who fills all space, and that man exists in this Mind as idea, his true selfhood being made up of spiritual ideas, such as goodness, purity, insight, discernment, wisdom, sound judgment, resourcefulness, and assurance. Through these spiritual ideas or qualities he expresses the nature and character of infinite Mind. This Mind, supreme over all its own perfect ideas, knows no hesitancy, uncertainty, or doubt, but guides man by its "unerring direction." When an individual turns humbly to God, acknowledging Him to be the only Mind, and his own real selfhood to be the expression of that Mind, he thus unites with God, good, places himself under divine protection and guidance, and comes triumphantly through every difficulty and danger with which he may be faced.

Throughout the Scriptures we find that victory came to those who refused to accept suggestions of hesitancy and doubt, and in the face of alarming circumstances went boldly forward. David did not hesitate when he expressed his willingness to battle with Goliath. He did not wait for the giant to bear down upon him, but ran out to meet the champion, strong in those inspiring and sustaining qualities of courage, faith, and assurance which God continuously pours out to all.

Gideon had many doubts to overcome before he could believe that he was sent to deliver his people, but he let go of his uncertainty and with a handful of men went boldly forward to rout an army which was "as grasshoppers for multitude." Divine Mind alone supplied the qualities of wisdom, resourcefulness, and leadership which won the victory.

Jehoshaphat, the king of Judah, declared that his army could not possibly go out to battle with the mighty forces which were about to attack his people. Yet, after turning to God for guidance, he hesitated no longer, but went joyfully out with songs of praise, and lo, the way was cleared before him. Those qualities of trust in good, and humility expressed in the complete surrender of all claim to personal power and ability, led him gloriously through song and praise to God, and the hosts of the enemy were self-destroyed.

And Christ Jesus! Never in all his earthly ministry did he allow suggestions of doubt or hesitancy to influence him. Whether he walked on the water, faced supposedly alarming conditions of disease, supplied bread in the wilderness, or stood denying the presence of "the last enemy"—assurance, dominion, and the positive certainty of the Father's power and presence directed and sustained him.

Let all who are held in bondage by the false beliefs of doubt and hesitancy turn to the Bible and the teachings of Christian Science, and learn the glorious truths which will enable them to exchange doubt for certainty, hesitancy for assurance,—the spiritual assurance which repudiates the notion of chance and accepts the "unerring direction" of immortal Mind, God, who is ever present to guide and bless every one of His children.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Life." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Market Closes Week With Strength

Rise in Wheat Prices Bullish Factor—Bonds Generally Firm

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Financial markets took on renewed hope today as wheat prices again soared and business news continued highly cheerful. Stocks, a bit irregular at first, rallied under the leadership of specialties and closed firm with many gains ranging from 1 to 3 or more points.

Trading volume was not pronounced, transfers approximating 2,600,000 shares.

Strength of metal, sugar and alcohol stocks caused traders to relax some of their recent caution, although there was no wild rush for equities. Wheat got up about 4 cents a bushel and corn, oats and rye advanced moderately. Cotton was rather soft. Bar silver was firm. The dollar held around its yesterday's rates in foreign exchange markets. Bonds were generally higher.

Metal Stocks Buoyant

Homestake Mining jumped about 19 points on limited buying, while Dome Mines, McIntyre Porcupine and Alaska Juneau advanced two or more points. Gains of one to six were recorded by U. S. Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, International Silver and American Smelting.

Industrial Rayon and United Aircraft drew a following with advances of four or more points and U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Commercial Alcohol and Commercial Solvents were up 2 to 4. The rails did little. Such issues as American Telephone, Allied Chemical, U. S. Steel, International Harvester, Goodyear and Case were inclined to follow a narrow range.

The freight car loadings report for the week ended July 8 had little effect on carrier shares. The decrease of 94,851 was quite in line with expectations as was the gain of 123,295 over the same week in 1932.

Renewed interest in the gold mining stocks, most of which have been resting quietly in the last several sessions, was attributed largely to a revival of hope that the Government, soon or late, will establish some sort of a "free gold" market in the United States similar to the one in England or permit the export of gold-bearing rock. Reports from Washington that Attorney-General Cummings was studying the export problem were viewed as highly encouraging.

Against the official price of $20.67 an ounce paid here, sellers of gold in the British market are receiving around $30 an ounce. Canadian mines are currently receiving a premium of about 40 per cent on their output.

Markets generally seemed to pay little or no attention to the reports from London that the Economic Conference would recess the latter part of this month to reconvene in the late fall.

Bond Movements Narrow

Price movements in bonds today were orderly and somewhat narrow. The tone was fairly steady throughout the session, and the few substantial gains recorded reflected a special trading interest.

In rails the performance was a stand-off. Industrials and utilities were also uneven in their fluctuations. Some further buying developed in Armour & Co., 4½s, apparently on theory that the proposed capital readjustment will improve the position of the bonds.

Phillips Petroleum 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s advanced on small transactions.

In the foreign department firmness in prices was the rule, although French 7s were rather weak.

The federal list was again featureless.

Chicago Wheat Jumps 2c Bushel at Opening

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—Wheat jumped more than two cents a bushel today the moment trading began. Reports of sudden irreparable damage to the Canadian wheat crop were chiefly responsible. Authoritative estimates were that Canada's 1933 yield of wheat would be only 289,000,000 bushels, compared with recent official forecasts of 340,000,000 bushels.

Opening ⅞-2⅛ cents higher, wheat afterward held within the initial range. Corn started at ⅜ off to ⅞ up, and subsequently altered little.

Every future delivery of wheat in Chicago quickly overtopped all the high price records scored of late, with May reaching $1.19⅛ on the day's first transactions, and soon mounting to above $1.20.

Opening prices were: Wheat, July, 1.11; September, 1.11⅛@1.12; December, 1.14⅛@1.15; May, 1.19¾@⅞. Corn, September, 68@69c; December, 73@73¼c; May, 78c. Oats, September, 47⅝@⅝c; December, 49¾@50c; May, 53c. Rye, December, 1.04⅛@1.05.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	11.60	11.60	11.40	11.58b	—.15
October	11.75	11.79	11.55	11.55	—.13
December	11.98	12.00	11.76	11.76	—.12
January	12.05	12.09	11.85	11.85	—.12
March	12.23	12.23	11.93	11.93	—.09
May	12.39	12.39	12.13	12.13	—.15

b Bid. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	11.38	11.38	11.20	11.34b	—.15
October	11.81	11.82	11.53	11.54	—.12
December	9.93	11.98	11.73	11.73	—.15
January	12.01	12.01	11.81	11.81	—.14
March	12.11	12.12	12.01	11.93b	—.13
May	12.24	12.25	12.12	12.06b	—.12

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
July	97.80	99.00	
October	98.30	99.00	+.40
December	98.00	99.800	
January	100.00	100.00	+.50
March	100.00	100.00	+.50
May	100.00	100.00	+.50

Tone at close, steady.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 15	Last July 14
13¾	3		Adams Express	2200	12¾	12	12¾	13½
21⅝	8	2	Adams Millis	300	20½	20	20½	20½
12½	8½		Addressograph	800	10	10	10	10½
8¾	1¾		Advances Rumely	100	7	7	7	7
11⅜	7⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	700	7½	7½	7½	7½
103¾	80	2	Air Reduction	1300	100	99¾	99¾	101¾
26	21¼	.60	Airway Elec App		3¼	3	3	
8¾	⅞		Alaska-Juneau	4300	3	2⅞	3	
21⅞	1		Alleghany Corp	6000	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
31	1⅜		Allegh pf ww xxx	300	19	18	18	18
135	70¾	6	Allegh pf ww XL		18	18	18	18
122⅜	115	7	Allied Chem	7000	131¼	130	131½	133
26⅞	6		Allied Chem pf	100	132½	132½	132½	132½
23½	8¾		Allis Chalmers	4000	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
8⅞	3¾		Alpha Port Cem	500	24¼	24	24¼	24½
41¼	18½	2	Amal Leather	1000	8¼	7½	8¼	8¼
27¾	7¼		Amerada	400	38¾	38½	38¾	39
28½	8		Am Ag Ch Del	200	36	35¾	36	35½
8½	1		Am Bank Note	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	28
42⅝	23⅝		Am Beet Sugar	4300	10¼	9¾	10¼	10¼
43½	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	550	46¾	46	46¾	46½
97½	49½	4	Am Can	200	97	96	96¾	96¾
38⅜	6		Am Car & Fdry	8000	93½	93½	93½	95
51¾	34	3†	Am Chicle	4000	34½	34	34½	34½
80½	13		Am Con Alcohol	15000	76½	75	76½	81
19⅝	3⅜		Am & For Pow	30600	18½	18	18½	18½
49¾	7		Am & For Pow pf	300	35¾	35¾	35¾	36
38⅜	6		Am & For Pow 2	600	31	30½	31	30½
27⅞	4⅜		Am & For Pw 2pf	600	31	30½	31	30½
21¼	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	2300	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
16	2½		Am Hide & L	700	14	13¼	14	13⅝
87½	13½		Am Hide & L pf	400	84½	82½	84½	86
17⅜	3¾		Am Ice	3200	16	15½	15½	15⅝
115½	41¼		Am International	1700	12¼	12	12	12
3½	1¼		Am La Fr pf	30	13	13	13	13½
55½	5⅞		Am Locomotive	1500	32¼	32¼	32¼	33
33¾	3⅜		Am Metal	5800	22¼	20½	21¼	21½
19⅞	4		Am Power & Lt	9000	18½	18	18½	18½
40⅞	9¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	40¾	40½	40¾	40½
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	500	34½	34	34	34½
31¾	5½		Am Radiator	8500	17½	17	17½	17½
4½	⅛		Am Rolling Mill	19200	27¾	26¾	27¼	26¾
38¾	11½	2	Am Ship & Com	1500	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
33½	10¾		Am Shipbuilding	20	31½	29	29	29
84½	31		Am Smelt & Ref	7000	39½	37½	39	39
27	4¾		Am Smelt & R pf	300	82½	82½	82½	82½
47⅞	30	2½†	Am Steel Fdries	1200	24½	23½	24½	24½
73⅛	31½	2	Am Stores	400	48	45¾	46	46½
112⅝	80	7	Am Sugar Ref	2300	73½	71	72¾	73
134⅞	86½	9	Am Sug Ref pf	100	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
37	10		Am Tel & Tel	14200	130½	129½	130¼	130¼
43	10⅝	1	Am Type F pf	100	35	35	35	35
35⅞	9½	1	Am Wat W & E	4000	4	3	3½	3½
17	3½		Am WW&E ct	1500	34½	34	34	34½
61½	27⅞		Am Woolen	3100	16¾	15¼	15¾	15¾
21⅜	2¼		Am Woolen pf	1100	80	57½	60	61½
31¼	6		Am Zinc Lead&S	900	10	9½	9¾	9¾
31¾	8½	.60	Anaconda Cop	15000	20¾	19½	20¼	20¼
29	9¾	1	Anchor Cap	4500	30½	29½	30½	30¾
89¾	41	7	Archer Daniels	500	28	27¾	28	30¼
7¾	1½		Armour Del pf	600	90	89¾	89¾	88
4⅝	1⅛		Armour Ill A	50000	7½	7	7	7½
92½	7		Armour Ill B	30000	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
6	1⅛		Armour Ill pf	20000	90	83	83½	88½
9⅞	3½		Arnold Constable	8000	6¾	6	6¼	6¼
17⅞	3½		Art Metal Const	130	7¾	7¾	7¾	8½
56	18		Assc Dry Goods	6000	19	17¾	19	17
48	15		Assc Dry G 1pf	100	56½	56½	56½	55½
80½	34⅝		Assc Dry G 2pf	400	49¾	48½	49¾	48
79¾	50	5	Atchison pf	3500	75¾	74	75	75½
57⅜	16½		Atl Coast Line	100	73	72	72	73½
32½	4½		Atl Gulf&WI pf	1000	55	55	55	55
31⅞	12¾	1	Atl Refining	500	32	30	32	33½
39¼	9		Atlas Powder	3200	30	29½	30	29½
81	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	300	33½	33	33	34½
9¼	1½		Atlas Tack	1100	4	4	4	4
83	67½	4§	Auburn Auto	900	84¾	83¾	84¾	91
8	⅞		Austin Nichols	8300	79	76	76	75
28	13	1	Austin Nichols A	2500	83½	78½	80	75
16	8½		Aviation Corp Del	35000	16	14¾	15¾	14½

—B—

17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	31000	16¾	16	16¾	16
45	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	1700	45	43	45	43
37½	8¼		Balt & Ohio	8000	35½	34¾	34¾	35½
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	800	34¾	34¾	34¾	35
10¾	2		Barker Bros	200	5½	4¾	5½	4¾
27	7		Barnsdall A	4500	10½	10	10½	10⅜
70½	45	3	Beatrice Cream	1000	25½	25½	25½	25½
12½	3½		Beech-Nut Pack	100	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
20⅞	6¼		Belding Hem	4300	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
36⅞	9		Bendix Aviation	4300	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	19¾
15¾	10½		Best & Co	1100	31	30½	31	30½
82	23½		Bethlehem teSel	5200	46⅞	45½	46¼	45⅝
29½	6½		Beth Steel pf	600	77½	77½	77½	77¾
16⅜	3½		Bigelow Sanford	2310	27¼	25⅜	27	26½
54½	9½	1	Blaw Knox	1500	17	16⅝	17	16⅝
37⅜	18	1.60†	Bohn Alum & Br	1800	49	48½	48½	48¾
212¾	5½		Borden	5300	36½	36½	36½	36
30	6		Borg Warner	800	20	20	20	20
13¾	2⅜		Boston & Maine	200	24½	24½	24½	24½
41¼	21¾		Briggs Mfg	3500	12½	12¼	12½	12¾
18½	1¾		Brooklyn Man T	1600	39½	39¼	39¼	40
4¼	½		Brunswick Balke	400	14¾	14½	14¾	15
12⅞	2		Bruns Terminal	2500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
72	20½	2	Bucyrus Erie	600	11⅜	11½	11⅝	11⅝
19⅜	2¾		Bucyrus E pf	10	64	64	64	64
9⅞	1¾		Budd Mfg	800	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
35	3		Budd Mfg pf	6500	8	7¾	8	8
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	10	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
13¼	2½		Bullard	1500	5	4¾	4¾	5
3	⅛		Burns Bros A cts	900	11½	10¾	11½	10¾
20⅞	6½	.60	Burroughs Add	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4⅝	½		ButteCop & Zinc	3700	20	19½	20	19½
77	30½	3	Byers pf	600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
34⅜	8½		Byers	2500	33⅞	32½	33	32⅝

—C—

31½	7¾		Calif Packing	500	31	29¾	30½	29¾
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	4800	2	1⅞	2	2
16¼	2		Campbell Wy&C	4200	16¼	13	15½	12¾
9⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	1800	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
28¼	7½		Canada Dry	6200	27¾	26½	27¼	26¾
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	23600	20¼	19¾	20	19¾
12	1	1	Cannon Mills	200	33	32½	32	32½
100¾	30½		Capital Admin	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
83	41	4	Case Thresh	12300	98¾	96	96¾	98½
29¾	5½		Case Thresh pf	40	82	82	82	81½
4⅜	⅜		Caterpillar Trac	200	26⅞	26½	26½	26½
58⅞	4¼		Celotex v.t.c.	400	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
5⅞	⅞		Celanese Corp	15600	52⅜	50	51½	51
12⅜	1½		Celotex Co	100	4⅜	4½	4½	
39¾	14	1½	Celotex Co pf	40	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
9¾	2		Central Aguirre	1500	39¾	36	39¾	35½
38⅞	5⅜		Century Ribbon	3200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
7⅞	7		Cerro de Pasco	27600	38½	36½	38⅜	35⅞
52½	14⅞	2	Certain-Teed	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
48	24⅜	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	47⅞	47¾	47¾	47½
8½	½		Ches & Ohio	7200	46½	45½	46	45½
14⅞	2½		Chi & E Ill pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
7¾	1⅜		Chi & Gt West	1200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
13⅜	1½		Chi & Gt W pf	600	13¾	13	13	13
16	1½		Chi Mil & St P	4800	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
11½	2½		Chi Mil & St P pf	17400	13¾	13½	13½	13½
25¼	5½		Chi & N'western	4600	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	15
10½	2		Chi Pneu Tool	600	10⅝	10	10⅜	10⅜
15	2½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
19½	3½		Chi RI&P 6%	500	8½	8½	8½	8½
29½	5		Chi RI&P 7%	200	12	11½	11½	12
16⅛	2		Chickasha Cot O	1200	14¾	14¼	14½	15½
20	6		Childs Company	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
38¾	7⅜		Chile Copper	50	20	20	20	20
28	7¼	2	Chrysler	12600	36⅛	36½	36¾	36⅝
70	45	6½	City Ice & Fuel	700	24	23½	23⅝	23
3⅝	⅛		City Ice & F pf	50	69½	69½	69½	69
8½	1⅛		City Stores	2700	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2	⅛		City Stores A	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
14¼	5		City Stores v.t.c.	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
35	10	1	Clark Equipment	30	11½	11½	11½	11½
14	7		Cluett Peabody	300	35	27	35	27
19¼	3		Colgate-Palm-P	1300	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¾
12	5½		Collins & Aikman	2400	18½	18¼	18¼	18
17⅜	3½		Colonial Bea Oil	100	9	9	9	
37	48½		Colo Fuel & Ir	3200	15½	14⅞	15½	15⅜
17⅝	9	.80a	Colo & So 1pf	10	35	35	35	38½
77⅞	23¼	2	Columbia Gas	19700	28½	26	26½	26¼
15½	4		Columbian Carb	1400	.67½	67½	67½	65
43½	18		Comm Credit	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
45	9	.60	Comm Inv Tr	900	38⅜	38¼	38¼	38¼
6½	1⅝		Comm'l Solvents	98700	45	41	44⅞	40⅝
60½	31	6	Comwith & So	14800	5½	5	5½	5
22⅞	7⅜	.60	Comwith & S 6pf	300	54½	54½	54½	54½
5⅝	1¾		Congoleum Nairn	4500	22	21⅜	22	21½
14⅝	5½		Consol Film Ind	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
64½	40	2.40	Consol Film I pf	700	12½	12	12	13¼
99	83	5	Consol Gas	13700	61⅞	60½	61½	61
5½	2⅛		Consol Gas pf	200	94½	94½	94½	95½
15⅜	4		Consol Laundries	1000	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
10⅝	1		Consol Oil	12400	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¾
3¼	⅛		Consol Rys Cu pf	200	85	85	85	85
13	1½		Consol Textile	4500	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
4½	1		Container A	2000	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
18½	2		Container B	2000	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
3½	⅛		Cont Baking A	2300	4¼	4	4	4
15½	2		Cont Baking B	200	18¾	15⅞	16	16¼
64½	35½	2	Cont Can	3400	3	2⅞	3	3
17⅛	3½		Cont Dia Fibre	700	15	15	15	15½
36⅛	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	33½	32	33	33¼
1	⅛		Cont Motors	22600	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
83½	45⅝	3	Cont Oil	9000	18½	17¾	17¾	17¾
7½	2⅜		Corn Products	1400	81½	80½	81¼	80½
39½	23	2†	Coty	800	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
63¾	14¼		Cream of Wheat	1800	36¾	35¾	36¾	36¾
8¼	1		Crown Cork & S	3600	60½	58½	60	59
33¾	9		Crown Zellerbach	12600	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
4⅝	½		Crucible Steel	1100	33½	32½	33½	32
16	3½		Cuba Co	4500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
11½	1⅛		Cuba Ry pf	100	14	14	14	13
66	12		Cuban Am Sug	5200	10⅝	9¾	10⅜	9¾
59½	20¾	2½	Cuban Am S pf	210	62	59	61	60
32½	6½		Cudahy Packing	9600	58	54⅜	56	54½
66	30	7	Curtis Publishing	700	25	25	25	26
4⅜	1⅜		Curtis Pub pf	100	89¾	89	89	89
7¾	2		Curtiss-Wright	18800	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
20⅝	4¼		Curtiss-Wright A	3100	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
			Cutler Hammer	100	20½	20¼	20¼	20½

—D—

8¾	1⅜		Davega St	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
49	17⅜		Deere & Co	7300	45	44	44	43¾
63⅜	27½		Del & Hudson	1800	88	88	88	90½
19½	3		Del Lack & W	12700	43½	42	43½	43½
39½	17⅝	1	Denver R G pf	600	41¾	41¾	41¾	42½
35⅜	12	1	Diamond Match	500	27	26½	26⅞	27
25	10½	1.20	Dome Mines	4500	34⅜	31¼	34	34
18	10½	.75	Dominion Stores	400	24½	24	24	24
84⅝	32¼	3	Douglas A	8100	71¾	70½	71¾	70½
38⅝	5¼		du Pont de Nem	23800	81¼	79½	80½	80½
			Dunlap Silk	700	24½	24½	24½	24½

—E—

19	3⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	3800	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
59¾	45	½	Eastman Kodak	2900	87½	86	86¾	87½
5¾	⅝		Eaton Axle & Sp	1800	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼
23	4		Elitingon Schild	2300	1	1	1	1
27½	10		Elk Horn Coal pf	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
4¾	1		Elec Auto-Lite	9100	23½	22½	23½	22½
11⅜	2		Elec Boat	2200	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼
15⅝	3½		Elec & Mus Ind	1000	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
			Elec Pow & Lt	43800	14½	13¾	14¼	13¾
61¼	26	3	Elec Sto Battery	5400	8½	8	8	8
47	15½		Endicott Johnson	1400	51	51	51	51
40½	15	8½	Engineers P S 5pf	300	61¾	61¾	61¾	60¼
13¾	6½		Engineers Pub Sv	1900	44	40	40	
25½	3¾		Equitable Off Bld	100	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
15	4		Erie RR	2300	20½	20	20½	21¼
29½	4¾		Erie RR 1pf	2600	20½	20	20½	20¾
18½	2		Eureka Vacuum	11200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
7½	⅝		Evans Products	600	8½	8½	8½	8¼

—F—

42	10	¼	Fairbanks M pf	140	40	40	40	40
11¾	⅜	⅛	Fed Motor Tr	3500	11	10½	11	10¼
			Fed'd Dept Sto	2100	28	28	27¾	27
26	7½	.60	Fidelity Phs F In	1000	23	23	23	23
28	9¼	.80	Filene's Sons Co	10	23	23	23	23
30	9¼	.40	Firestone T & R	4800	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¼
75¾	43	3½	Firstn T&R pf A	200	71¾	71¾	71¾	72¾
73	43	3½	First Nat Stores	800	69¾	69¾	72¾	72¾
18	3½		Follansbee B	400	15¾	15¾	15¾	17½
23	4¾		Foster-Wheeler	3700	20¼	19¾	20¼	20¼
31¾	9	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	400	25¾	25¾	25¾	24½
41¾	16½	2	Foundation	400	31¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
			Fox Film A	400	15½	15½	15½	16¼
			Freeport Texas	6000	39¼	38¼	39¼	39¼

—G—

4¾	1		Gabriel Snub A	700	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
12	3¾		Gen Am Inv	1800	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
45	13¾		Gen Am Tnk Car	1300	43½	40¾	42	
23	12	1	Gen Asphalt	2400	21¼	21	21	21¼
106	69¾	4	Gen Baking	1200	19¼	18¾	19	18¾
31	12		Gen Baking pf	1300	49¼	48¾	48¾	48¾
12¼	4½	.60	Gen Bronze	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
10¾	2¼		Gen Cable	600	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
81	31	1.60	Gen Electric	31000	20¾	20¼	20¼	20¼
32¼	10¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	7100	29¾	28½	29¾	29¾
71	35½	2	Gen Foods	1600	38¼	37¾	38¼	37
104	32¼	6	Gen Gas & E A	8700	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¾
33½	10	1	Gen Mills	1800	61¼	60¼	61¼	63
94	62¼	6	Gen Mills pf	300	101¾	101¾	101¾	103
48½	13¾	1	Gen Motors	79000	23	22	23	23¼
4¾	2		Gen Mot 5% pf	200	85	85	85	85
30⅜	6¼		Gen Pub Service	4400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
21¾	2½		Gen Ry Signal	800	44¾	44	44¾	44
8¾	1		Gen Realty	8100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4	¼		Gen Rity pf ww	200	20	20	20	20
22½	2		Gen Refractories	3900	18½	18½	18½	18½
29¾	3¾	1	Gillette Saf Ras	18200	47¾	47¼	47¾	47¾
75	47½		Gillette S R pf	100	97½	97½	97½	97½
7¾	4¾		Gimbel Bros	1800	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
33	8¾		Gimbel Bros pf	200	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
17¾	3¾		Gobel (Adolf)	3300	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
22	4		Glidden	1100	16½	16	16	16
12	1.20		Gold Dust	3900	18½	18	18	18
27	7		Goodrich	2400	25½	25	25¼	25¼
44¾	9¼		Goodyear	4700	25¾	25¼	25¾	25¾
30¼	27¾	2	Good

Financial: News and Comment

New York Savings Show Big Rise In Four-Year Period

Since July 1, 1929, Mutual Deposits Increase $669,561,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15—Deposits in the mutual savings banks in New York State increased $669,561,000 during the depression, according to comparative figures of July 1, 1929, and July 1, 1933, a compilation by the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York revealed today.

During that period the number of depositors in the state's mutuals increased by 678,000.

Drop in Second Quarter

Following a usual seasonal trend enhanced on one hand by continued spending of cash reserves for necessities by depositors as yet unrelieved by the upturn in business, and on the other by spending for long deferred luxuries by people whose confidence in a general business revival has been restored, deposits in the savings banks for the second quarter of 1933 were $5,130,288,000, off 1.7 per cent or $89,932,000 since April 1, the association said.

The decrease in the number of open accounts during the same period was 41,000. This is less than 7-10 of 1 per cent of the 5,748,000 accounts in the savings banks as of July 1.

In announcing the compilation, Mr. Henry R. Kinsey, president of the association, stated: "The fact that the savings banks depositors of this State have come through four years of increasing unemployment and still have $669,000,000 more than when the depression started, strikes me as evidence not only of the thrifty qualities of our citizens but also of the great respect they have for the safety of the mutual savings banks.

Necessity Causes Withdrawals

"During the past few months we have had an opportunity to determine exactly to what uses sums withdrawn in excess of $250 a week are being put," Mr. Kinsey continued. "In checking up we have found that depositors are making capital expenditures for such items as automobiles, furniture and property improvements. Many also are using part of their savings for starting new business ventures. Withdrawals for these purposes will contribute to the general business recovery already under way.

"Naturally some of our depositors are still drawing on their savings accounts for day-to-day living necessities. Thousands of them have been doing this for months and the figures indicate that many have completely used up their reserves. While economic recovery should gradually diminish this number, we can not expect that there will be any quick change in this condition.

"The primary function of savings banks has always been to provide a safe place where a cash reserve might be accumulated to be drawn upon during times of need. The value of these institutions to the community is now being demonstrated."

Damage to Crops In Prairie Provinces

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NE WYORK, July 15—"Continued heat is causing serious damage to the crops in the southern and central areas of all three prairie provinces," according to the current crop report of the Bank of Montreal, received here, "and damage from the grasshopper pest is severe in certain districts. In the northern sections, however, conditions generally are favorable. Growth is backward over large areas of the three provinces and rains and cooler weather are needed.

"In Quebec lack of moisture, except in a few districts, is retarding growth, with the result that crops generally are only in fair condition. In Ontario prolonged dry weather has given a setback in many districts to prospects for favorable crops. In the Maritime Provinces all crops show satisfactory growth, but warm, dry weather is needed. In British Columbia unsettled weather has been general and growth has been slow."

Commodity Seat Sold

NEW YORK, July 15—The Commodity Exchange, Inc., membership of Henry Schnelwind Jr. has been sold to Joseph Klingenstein for another for $4700.

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Farmers Boosting Pay of Laborers

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 15

FARMERS, more optimistic with the rise in farm prices, are boosting the pay of their hired hands.

The bureau of agricultural economics said today wages for farm labor have been increased approximately 7 per cent in the last three months. Wages per day, without board, on July 1 ranged from 55 cents in South Carolina to $2.35 in Rhode Island.

Chase National Bank Reports Big Gain in Deposits

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEY YORK, July 15—The statement of the Chase National Bank of June 30, 1933, has been made public. It showed an increase of more than $100,000,000 in deposits over March 31, when the previous statement was issued. The deposits amounted to $1,408,337,000 as compared with $1,306,745,000 on March 31.

Total reserves amounted to $1,727,182,000 as compared with $1,777,727,000.

Cash in bank's vaults and on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks amounted to $357,374,000 as compared with $289,489,000.

Investments in United States Government securities amounted to $207,955,000 as compared with $179,904,000.

Securities maturing within two years amounted to $134,709,000 as compared with $134,113,000.

Other bonds and securities, including stock in the Federal Reserve Bank, amounted to $114,295,000 as compared with $123,598,000.

Loans and discounts amounted to $779,755,000 as compared with $905,532,000.

Undivided profits of $8,704,000 on June 30 compared with $13,199,000. The statement reflected the adjustment in the surplus that was made at the directors' meeting on May 24 last, when a reduction from $100,000,000 to $50,000,000 was authorized. The total capital funds of the Chase as of June 30 were shown to be $306,704,000.

Carloadings Are Up Substantially Over 1932 Period

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that carloadings of revenue freight for the week ended July 8 were 539,223 cars, a decrease of 94,851, due apparently to the Fourth of July, under the preceding week, but an increase of 123,295 over the preceding week in 1932.

Railway officials had expected a slackening due to the holiday season.

Loadings of all commodities showed increases over the same week in 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loaded was 200,039 cars, a decrease of 36,162 below the preceding week, but 49,769 more than the corresponding week of 1932; less than carlot merchandise, 146,331, decrease 25,031, under the week before, but 3161 over last year; grain and grain products, 44,940, decrease 1183 under the preceding week, but 14,647 over last year; forest products 21,440, decrease 6679 under the preceding week, but 10,068 above 1932; ore 16,358, decrease 1055 under the preceding week, but 10,918 over the 1932; coal 90,392, decrease 21,920 under the preceding week, but 30,387 over 1932; coke 6250, decrease 940 cars under the preceding week, but 3790 over last year, and 1170 over 1931, and livestock 13,483, decrease 1181 below the preceding week, but 555 above the same week last year.

Northwest Farmers June Cash Income Is 80 Per Cent Larger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 15—The cash income to Northwestern farmers during June from seven basic items was 80 per cent larger than in June of last year, according to a summary prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. Sharp increases in farm commodity prices, together with greater marketings of grains and shipments of hogs, accounted for most of the gain, the report showed.

The increase in business volume in the Ninth Federal Reserve District last month was noted in the index of bank debits which rose from 58 in May to 61 in June. Thirty-three cities reported increases in bank debits in June over the corresponding month in 1932.

Increases over last year's figures for June were also reported for freight car loadings, flour shipments, linseed products shipments, iron ore movement, grain marketings and receipts of cattle and hogs. Decreases occurred in building permits, department store sales and receipts of calves and sheep.

Philadelphia Co. Earnings

NEW YORK, July 15—Philadelphia Company, controlled by Standard Gas & Electric Company, reports for the 12 months ended May 31 net of $7,174,424 after taxes, interest, rentals, depreciation, depletion, amortization, etc., equivalent, after allowing for preferred dividend requirements of Duquesne Light Company and Philadelphia Company, to 72 cents a share on 4,800,637 no-par shares of common, compared with $11,572,116 a year before, equal on above share basis to $1.63 a common share.

Cuban Sugar Proposal

HAVANA, July 15—Washington officials have offered Cuba a sugar quota of 1,740,000 short tons, plus 200,000 tons of a possible increase of 400,000 tons in United States consumption, it has been learned. Cuba has officially requested a quota of 2,256,000 tons. The United States has promised Cuba a reduction in its sugar duty to 1 cent a pound as soon as its quota has been ascertained, it is understood.

Wheat Prices Up Sharply For the Week at Chicago

Crop Outlook Sends All Grains Higher — Canadian Data Bullish

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

CHICAGO, July 15—Bullish views on wheat were strengthened during the week, first by the official July Government estimates making the crop prospect only 496,000,000 bushels, the smallest crop in about 40 years; later in the week by the official Canadian estimate indicating a yield of about 341,000,000 bushels for the prairie provinces; and still later in the week by a private crop estimate from Winnipeg, indicating a yield of only 288,000,000 bushels for western Canada. Wheat made a succession of new highs for the season during the week, today's buying causing the September to soar to $1.14¾ and the May, which was relatively the strongest delivery, to $1.20.

The Government figures on wheat compared with 726,000,000 bushels last year, also a small crop, while the late private estimates of the western Canadian crop are for 120,000,000 bushels less than was officially estimated for 1932.

All Grain Crops Small

The small wheat production is all the more significant and important this year in view of the disastrous outcome of the oats, barley and rye crops, and the possibility that the corn crop also will be much below an average yield. July estimates of all grains, wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, indicate a total yield of these grains 1,405,000,000 bushels less than was raised in 1932.

This makes a bullish foundation for the market on actual supply and demand conditions that has not been equaled in recent years. As a usual thing when one crop has been hard hit the yield of some other cereal is large enough to afford a substitute. This year there is no substitute in sight. There are plentiful stocks of corn available, and a liberal carryover of wheat, but the prospective scarcity is likely to make holders less willing to sell. Recently, however, owners of corn especially have sold freely and the offerings and receipts have fairly swamped the cash markets at times, with visible stocks rising to record proportions. The wheat visible is also large, but the movement of new wheat is quite moderate. The territory that usually floods the wheat markets with grain early in the season this year was the hardest hit, the hard winter wheat section of the Southwest suffering the greatest loss of any section. Ordinarily the Midwest wheat sections are inclined to market more leisurely than the Southwest, where the wheat is combined as a rule and shipped immediately.

Weather Conditions

Weather conditions in the Southwest and in Canada have been improved by local rains in some sections, but the general precipitation that was needed for the entire spring wheat district has not materialized. In Canada the current reports indicate that wheat has been going back steadily over a wide area, as only a few local sections had important rainfall. The territory that has been decflient in subsoil moisture for the past few years has been especially quick to succumb to the unfavorable June conditions and lack of rain later.

Winnipeg wheat prices have advanced sharply as well as at Chicago. Europe is still apparently unwilling to believe fully in the crop damage on this side, but the damage now reported in western Canada may wake up the foreign importers. In western Europe the crops promise much less than last year, while in Russia and eastern Europe generally the yields have been larger.

Reports estimate that 85 to 90 per cent of the winter wheat farmers would agree to cut their acreage for 1934 and 1935 in accordance with the allotment plan.

Barclays Bank Deposits Have £37,000,000 Gain

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15—Statement of Barclays Bank Limited of London as of June 30, 1933, shows total deposits of £379,395,573, an increase of more than £37,000,000 since June 30, a year ago, and total resources of £410,823,268 as compared with £372,912,733 at that time, according to cable advices received at the representative's office of the bank here.

Cash items are as follows: Cash in hand and with the Bank of England, £44,517,285; balances with other British banks and cheques in course of collection, £10,527,703; money at call and short notice, £18,757,300. Total investments of the bank amount to £99,780,282, of which £95,945,768 are securities of, or guaranteed by, the British Government. This represents an increase in investment account of approximately £28,000,000. Total bills discounted are reported as £61,132,163, and total advances, £156,595,965.

Barclays Bank Limited, prominent among the Big Five English Banks, has maintained the dividends paid for many years past, namely, 10 per cent on the A shares and 14 per cent on the B and C shares.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Offer

NEW YORK, July 15—Protective committee for Commander-Larabee Corporation first mortgage 6 per cent 15-year bonds and 10-year 7 per cent notes has approved offer of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company to purchase all bonds and notes deposited with committee at price of $600 flat for each $1000 principal amount of bonds and $300 flat for each $1000 principal amount of notes.

State Street Investment

For the six months ended June 30, 1933, State Street Investment Corporation reports profit from sale of securities of $55,595, which compares with a loss of $2,105,879 in the same period of 1932. On June 30 last securities held showed a market value $1,023,979 in excess of cost, compared with an excess cost of $836,693 on May 31, 1933, and excess of cost of $2,879,340 on Dec. 31, 1932.

Lack of Reactionary Trends In Business Cheers Industry

Broader Activities Throughout Country Revealed in Review—Usual Summer Let-Down Not in Evidence—Employment and Wages Rise

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15—Evidences of broader trade trends are revealed in the reports received this week from all sections of the country, with the exception of a few isolated districts in the South, and were augmented by summaries of June activities, which confirmed a more rapid rise and wider gains over last year's record than the weekly reports indicated, says Dun & Bradstreet's review of business conditions. The most phenomenal phase in the delineation of these reports is furnished by the lack of a discernible trace of reactionary tendencies, even after 15 weeks of uninterrupted expansion.

The usual summer let-down now is receiving minor consideration, as more industries are found to be sufficiently booked to carry current high operating schedules into September, the survey says. It holds that with industry, as a whole, operating at the highest level in two years, the abrupt gains of the last three months, which were in contrapuntal ratio to the amount of money and credit outstanding, are convincing proof of the accelerated speed of the turnover.

The effects of the general improvement are most conspicuously noticeable in the weekly decline in the number of unemployed, and the lessened weight being thrown on relief agencies, the agency continues. Each week brings additional announcements from manufacturing centers of wage increases, the latest emanating from the radio, glass, candy, carpet, furniture, and flour-milling industries, and further increases have been granted to coal and ore miners, and to workers in electrical refrigerator and metal plants.

Indices Still Rising

Where hesitation has appeared, in the opinion of Dunn & Bradstreet, it has been due to the uncertainty of the price levels that will obtain after codes of operation will have been approved by the National Industrial Recovery Administration. However, this minor retardation to the general forward movement soon will be removed.

A further rise in some of the indices that measure industry was noted during the week. For instance, bank clearings increased by the widest percentage over the preceding year's total since 1929, while it is necessary to trace the records back nearly 10 years to find commercial insolvencies at a lower point than that touched this week, the survey added. Lumber production now is up 82 per cent from the like week last year, with shipments 79 per cent higher, and orders more than twice as heavy, while steel operations were reported to have risen to 59 per cent of capacity, as compared with 32 per cent in 1931.

The Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., has forged ahead three full points, now standing at 72.2 per cent of the 1928-1930 average, in contrast to 49.4 a year ago. The latest increase marks the sixteenth consecutive gain in this barometer, which now is at the highest point in exactly two years.

Although following the quick stride of industrial advancement by many paces, retail sale sare beginning to surpass even the good totals of June, the review said. In some of the middle western cities, retail distribution is said to be at the best comparative figure for the last three years. Higher prices for farm products are held to be helping trade in the rural district.

Dry goods, shoes, clothing, foodstuffs, hardware, and furniture are leading in the gains being recorded, while the previous high sales are being maintained, the survey continues.

Rather sharp increases are reported in the selling prices of certain lines, particularly flour, sugar and other foodstuffs, although efforts are being made to hold down the prices to a reasonable basis, until there will have been a more pronounced enlargement in general purchasing power. That the latter is widening rapidly is reflected in the sales of the big mail-order houses, which for the second successive month have been above the 1932 totals.

No Lull in Wholesale Buying

The seasonal lull in wholesale markets gives no indication of appearing this year, as after the lessened activity of a week ago, because of the holiday, buyers have swarmed to the leading centers in the eager desire to appraise the suitability of the new fall merchandise for their home trade, the report said. It added that in contrast to the attitude of a year ago, buyers are placing orders for fall with confidence and assurance.

The demand for household goods from this country is said to have given steady employment for some time in the linen manufacturing districts of Ireland and Scotland supplying this market, the largest of the world's linen markets today.

The steady enlargement of wholesale grocery orders during the last two months now is assuming wider proportions, as buying for fall needs has been unusually widespread in country districts, the survey said. It held that prices were inclining upward, principally because of the Government's desire to advance wages and to give the farmer a fair margin for his products.

Industrial Trends Rise

The complete reversal of industrial trends during the second quarter of the year was sufficiently strong to carry current activity in most divisions well above the 1932 rate, with some manufacturers either exceeding or fast approaching the best positions of 1931. In the textile industry, for instance, activity is being limited only by the ability of the mills to produce. Although woolen mills are maintaining the expanded schedules of June, they are unable to meet the demand for women's coats and dress goods.

Cotton mills are sold well ahead.

The World's Business

Whirring Spindles

PROBABLY the outstanding trade news of the day was the report that the consuumption of cotton in June was the highest monthly total given out by the Census Bureau since it commenced its reports on this item in 1912. The total of over two-thirds of a million bales barely topped the highest previous peak, reached in March, 1927. The official statement closely confirmed private trade estimates. What caused this rapid increase and what is to become of the goods produced? The increase was probably due in large part to stocking up by mills, factories, and retailers. Now comes the question of whether the goods can be sold to the public. The industry will hereafter have larger costs to meet, with cotton at almost double the March price of 16 cents and with operating costs increased by the new textile code.

* * *

Scarcity Economics

Washington announces with pleasure that 9,000,000 acres of growing cotton, capable of producing 1,750,000,000 pounds of cotton, are to be destroyed. The scarcity economists are in the saddle. They are now attempting to cut the American, insular and Cuban production of sugar, and at the London conference they are trying to cut the world's production of wheat. Efforts have been made in the last 10 years to restrict the production of nearly every commodity grown, mined or manufactured. The efforts indicate the serious cross-purposes at which our modern economy operates. Industrial society seems capable of expanding indefinitely its production of everything except the one commodity with which it can pay its debts, gold. It seems strange that in these years of our dire need no one suggests making warehouse receipts for one of these staples commodities legal tender at a fixed price, such as gold enjoyed until recently.

* * *

Gold Bloc

The Bank of the Netherlands has reduced its discount rate ½ per cent to 4 per cent. A few weeks ago the Dutch guilder showed pronounced weakness and there were exaggerated rumors that the Netherlands bank would have to close its gold-paying windows. It was thought that with the dollar depreciating rapidly, speculators and internationally minded capitalists might choose to cash their guilder balances in gold until it became obvious that the bank could no longer pay out. Actually the depreciation of the dollar, and the fear of depreciation of the pound sterling, caused the reversal of this. Speculators preferred to own guilders or francs or belgas, rather than dollars or pounds. Reduction in the Netherlands bank rate seems to indicate that any remaining fears about guilders have subsided. The dangers to the gold-bloc currencies arise rather from internal political forces than from speculative drains. President Roosevelt has focused the attention of the European unemployed and industrial managements upon the temporary stimulus to business which debasement of the currency can produce, and the political pressure for abandonment of the gold standard has been thereby increased.

* * *

Silver

Recent strength in the price of silver is probably due to discussions at the London Conference which are now at the peak of their power to give an optimistic outlook for this commodity. The world production of and consumption of silver is so small that even a slight condensation on the part of central banks can be quite beneficial to silver producers and speculators. The actual production is worth at present prices less than $100,000,000. European representatives are surprised at the importance that the American delegates attach to silver, and are willing to make some concession on it, which will probably mean that they will expect certain concessions on other points from the American delegation. Meanwhile the magazine Fortune, in its July issue, includes an interesting article on the commodity which says that the political strength of silver interest in the United States is all out of proportion to the importance of the industry. With the delegates likely to leave shortly, it would seem unwise to bank on much further stimulus to the price of silver from the conference. Chief silver producers listed on the New York Exchange are Cerro De Pasco, American Metal, and United States Smelting and Refining.

H. M. P.

Cotton Producers Support Wallace For Crop Control

Pledge 9,000,000 Acres To Lift Price Level On Rest of Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 15—That old southern gentleman, King Cotton, is giving the rest of the country a sensational demonstration of how to achieve a successful comeback.

Leader in the adoption of the textile industry code insuring fair competition and aimed to increase buying power and employment, the South yesterday became the first agricultural section to take the revolutionary step toward controlled production.

Adopting the acreage reduction program, the South intends to balance production of cotton with the average yearly demands for domestic and foreign consumption. It has learned that much cotton for less money cuts the incomes both coming and going. Therefore, cotton farmers pledged themselves to withdraw between nine and ten million acres from cultivation to cut the crop three million bales.

In addition to these revolutionary steps toward prosperity, the South's potential wealth has been increased more than $300,000,000 by dramatic up-surges in cotton prices since March 1. In a single day recently, July 12, more than $35,000,000 was added to the section's wealth when prices vaulted to new season's high in a sensational performance as a buying wave swept cotton marts.

Business in the South is becoming increasingly more optimistic. Retail sales are reported showing encouraging gains. Spinners are operating at increased speeds, and the textile code, to be instituted Monday, July 17, will add $2,500,000 monthly to the industry pay roll.

Other agricultural commodities, such as wheat and corn, have scored gains which almost equal that of cotton, but a marked difference of reasons can be noted. In their cases the price upswings have been due largely to crop shortages.

In the case of cotton, with every prospect for a normal crop, the price has been ballooned by increased demands and the prospective production would be balanced with consumption, and moving surpluses which have drugged the market. The South is clipping the coupons of its race forward in revolutionary strides.

Processing Charges To Pay Costs of Great Farming Experiment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15—The Administration's first major effort to secure farmer coöperation in curtailment of crop production is a success with pledges from cotton producers to plow under 9,000,000 acres of cotton or nearly one-fourth of the total area.

This was announced by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, late yesterday with the simultaneous statement that the agriculture adjustment administration would immediately proceed to put the machinery into operation for giving each volunteering farmer his choice of rental for the plowed under land or the opportunity to buy cotton options.

The processing tax to pay the benefits to cotton farmers for reduction in acreage goes into effect Aug. 1. Mr. Wallace said its rate is now being worked out on the basis fixed by law—the difference between the market price and the parity price.

Secretary Wallace, in announcing that the cotton plan would be adopted, said:

"I wish to emphasize that cotton producers should not construe this announcement as acceptance of individual offers. Under the regulations, individual acceptances are required.

"These individual acceptances are being prepared just as rapidly as the individual contracts can be examined and reviewed. They will be sent to the county agents as quickly as possible. The first of such acceptances will be mailed out promptly. No producer should take steps to eliminate the acreage he has offered of cotton production until he has been instructed to do so and his individual acceptance received."

No Likelihood Yet For Free Gold Mart

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Belief held by some bankers in New York that a free gold market might be established in the United States within a short time finds no substantiation in official quarters here.

Efforts of mine operators to have the Government relax restrictions against export of gold so that American mined gold might be shipped to foreign markets, where it commands higher prices, have not met official approval.

The question has been under consideration at the Treasury for weeks and the Department has been bombarded by suggestions and offers of plans whereby American mining might be encouraged by being permitted to take advantage of higher prices abroad.

In this country the price of gold is governed by the gold content of the dollar which contains 25.08 grains of gold 0.900 fine. This makes gold worth $20.67 an ounce, whereas it brings around $24 or more in the foreign markets.

'A. & P.' Sales Decrease

NEW YORK, July 15—Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company estimates sales for the five weeks ended July 1, 1933, at $79,503,903, compared with $86,061,988 for the like period of 1932, a decrease of $6,558,785, or 7.6 per cent.

Expect Hard Coal Price Rise

NEW YORK, July 15—Anthracite operators are expected to made an announcement shortly of an increase of 25 cents a net ton on grate, egg, stove and chestnut sizes. There will be an increase of 20 cents a net ton on gas coal.

German Imports Up For Month of June

By the Associated Press

Berlin, July 15

GERMAN imports increased from 333,000,000 marks in May to 356,000,000 marks in June, or almost 7 per cent.

Exports decreased from 422,000,000 marks in May to 385,000,000 for June, or almost 9 per cent.

For the first half of 1933 the excess of exports over imports decreased by 50 per cent in comparison with the like period in 1932.

Stockholders Get Armour & Co. Plan Of Recapitalization

CHICAGO, July 15—Armour & Co. has announced details of a plan for simplifying the capital structure of the company. The chief feature would be the issuance of one class of stock for three classes now outstanding. It will be submitted to stockholders at a special meeting Aug. 22.

When the proposed exchange is completed, the present 572,313 shares of preferred stock will be represented by 4,292,348 shares of the new stock; the present 2,000,000 shares of class A stock will be represented by 333,333⅓ shares of the new stock; and the present 2,000,000 shares of class B stock will be represented by 166,666 2-3 shares of the new stock. There will thus be initially issued, 4,792,348 shares of the new capital stock in exchange for the present outstanding stock of all three classes.

In a letter to the stockholders submitting the plan are included earnings statements for the past 10 fiscal years of the company. Earnings are also given separately for the seven months from Oct. 29, 1932, to June 3, 1933, showing for that period consolidated net income, after interest, depreciation and taxes but before dividends, amounting to $5,617,562. After deduction of dividend requirements for the seven months period on the preferred stock of Armour & Co. of Delaware, a subsidiary, the balance amounted to $3,313,542.

Sterling National Shows Record High Deposit Since 1929

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15—The Sterling National Bank & Trust Company of New York, in its statement of condition as of June 30, 1933, shows deposits of $14,707,876, the highest at any time since the bank was founded on May 7, 1929, and an increase of $4,489,365 or approximately 44 per cent over the $10,218,510 reported on March 31, 1933.

On Dec. 31, 1932, deposits amounted to $10,646,994. Total resources on June 30, 1933, established a new high record for the bank at $18,966,271, compared with $13,651,090 on March 31, 1933, and $14,032,736 on Dec. 31, 1932.

Cash on hand and due from banks totaled $2,657,960, as compared with $2,114,585 on March 31, 1933, and $2,623,413 on Dec. 31, 1932; investments in United States Government bonds and certificates amounted to $9,377,955, compared with $4,559,030 and $5,073,482, respectively.

Surplus and undivided profits on June 30 amounted to $1,004,917, compared with $1,002,800 on March 31, 1933, and $1,017,359 on Dec. 31, 1932. Capital remains unchanged at $1,500,000.

Seiberling Rubber Is Operating Full

AKRON, Ohio, July 15—Tire sales of Seiberling Rubber Company in June exceeded the quota set by 10 per cent and production is now at capacity. Despite the fact that the Seiberling plant worked at full peak production for June, demand by dealers exceeded production capacity and inventories were lower than on June 1.

Based on orders now on hand it will be necessary for the Seiberling factory to maintain peak production for a considerable time to meet unfilled orders alone, and dealer demand for stock has continued to exceed plant production.

Truck tire sales for the fiscal year will be the largest in the history of the company. Present commercial tire sales are running ahead of any previous year and orders since July 1 indicate that 1933 will establish a new all-time sales record for the company in this field.

Reject Wage Rise Demand

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Employers in the woolen trade today rejected application of the operatives for an increase in wages, asserting present rates for a working week of 48 hours are 70 per cent higher than in 1913, when the working week was 57½, the employers figuring this represents a 97 per cent wage increase.

Chicago Steel Rate Advanced

CHICAGO, July 15—Average rate of operations in the steel mills in this district has been advanced another two to three points to bring it to around 62 per cent of theoretical capacity, compared with approximately 60 per cent a week ago.

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INTEREST BEGINS
JULY 21

Oil Industry Said To Be Facing One Of Gravest Tests

Review Says Huge Volume Of Crude Seeks Chance To Evade Law

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15—Twenty million barrels of "hot oil" lie in storage in Texas awaiting an opportunity to evade President Roosevelt's order banning the shipment in interstate commerce of illegally produced crude, and this oil will in all probability be refined and shipped as gasoline or kerosene unless steps are taken by the Federal Government to include refined products as well as crude in the order, says the current issue of the T. S. Hose review of the oil industry.

The review declares that the oil racketeer will make a desperate last stand in an effort to realize on his investment and unless drastic measures are taken the petroleum situation will remain menaced by the lawless operators. Mr. Hose says that an attempt will be made by the racketeering element to show that the big companies are running and storing "hot crude," which is contracy to fact and the industry would welcome an investigation along this line. Such an investigation, it is said, would show that the major companies have never taken a barrel of illegally produced oil or purchased a barrel below the posted market price.

"The wells operated in violation of proration," says the review, "have been so badly abused that their paying production life is practically over, yet the estimated 20,000,000 barrels of 'hot oil' have been put into storage at considerably less than the market price. It cannot now be shipped through the channels of Interstate Commerce, but it can be sold for refinery purposes within the State at a profit, should proration not be enforced, and at less than the posted price, whereas stocks of legitimately produced crude cannot be reduced to a price anywhere near its cost of production.

"If the clause in the Industrial Recovery Act prohibiting the shipment of refined products made from 'hot oil' or oil illegally withdrawn from storage, is not enforced—and no doubt, a decided effort will be made to have this happen—the industry will still be in the hands of the organized minority, and the purpose of the act cannot be accomplished. This act is faced with one of its greatest tests. Every possible influence will be brought to bear and I doubt if there can be found in any other industry a similar element that is as difficult to combat.

"Times have changed. The major companies and independents alike, whose dealings have been with legitimate business, find themselves unable to cope with the tactics of the racketeer. Time will tell whether the United States Government finds itself in the same position. Personally, I am betting on President Roosevelt and Secretary Ickes, and feel the death knell of the racketeer will be sounded by the complete enforcement of the oil clause of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

Crucible Reopens Plant

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 15—After having been practically at a standstill more than two years, Sanderson Brothers plant of Crucible Steel Company of America is in operation, employing approximately 150. Capacity is 800.

Ontario Gold Output

TORONTO, July 15—Ontario gold mines during the first six months of 1933 produced $22,164,735, exclusive of premium, compared with $23,243,820 in the corresponding 1932 period.

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BOSTON, MASS.	
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institutions for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15

The Editor's Puzzle

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I ~~hope~~ ~~wonderful~~ sure he got there in time," said the manager. "Since we did not ~~receive~~ ~~have~~ a ~~telegram~~ ~~not~~ the ~~office~~ until this morning, it was impossible for our salesman to be sent out ~~at a more timely or opportune hour~~ sooner, but ~~having~~ engaged an airplane for him, there is hardly a doubt ~~but~~ that ~~arrived in~~ he ~~was on~~ time to quote ~~prices~~ on the 8000 soft-toed pairs of shoes."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Book Reviews and Literary News

The Blairs of Missouri

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Francis Preston Blair Family in Politics, by William E. Smith. New York: The Macmillan Company. Two vols. $7.50.

PERHAPS if Missourians had been as indomitably given over to the writing of histories and biographies as were the New Englanders of the nineteenth century, one would not be so surprised to see two portly volumes given over to the political and military doings of the Blair family. Think of the volumes devoted to the Adams family—and even this year two or three have been added to them. When the Adamses were not in public life they were engaged in writing about other members of the family, or, as in the case of the somewhat querulous Henry, about themselves as the most important and interesting topic they could find. That their contribution to the political and literary equipment of the nation was one of high worth none will deny, but that their light was never shyly hid under a bushel the literary records of the nation thoroughly attest.

What the Adams family was to the American Revolution and the constructive period immediately following it, the Blairs, of St. Louis, narrowly escaped being to the nation in the critical days of the war between the states, and the reconstruction period. Their public services spanned the period extending from Andrew Jackson to Samuel J. Tilden. For that matter, Francis Preston Blair was in politics during the administration of John Adams, but the coming of the Jacksonian era found him the proprietor of the Globe at Washington, which for 15 years was one of the most potent political forces in the country. In his paper, in correspondence, and on the stump, Blair defended Jackson, and slashed at the foes of Old Hickory with the sharp sword of satire and the bruising bludgeon of abuse. Particularly did he fight Calhoun and the nullification heresy, and gradually through this fixed hatred came to be suspicious of all the southern bloc in Congress as potential rebels. It was but natural that when the political theories of Calhoun and his associates came to be translated into direct action in 1850, Blair became a furious foe of secession.

* * *

He had by that time two sons, Montgomery and Frank, who followed his political footsteps. Although a Kentuckian by birth, he had, after the extinction of the Globe in 1843, made his home in St. Louis. His elder son, Frank, became the recognized leader of the Abolitionist and Free Soil movement in Missouri.

In all probability, history will regard the service rendered by the Blair family, and particularly by Frank Blair, who became a general in the Union Army, in holding Missouri out of the Confederacy, as the greatest contribution of the family to United States history. The work of the father as editor of the Globe, and as an unswerving supporter of Jackson and Calhoun, is full of interest as a phase of the practical politics of that day. Furthermore, the activities of all three of the Blairs in the Greeley campaign and in the formation of the Republican Party are of the utmost importance to students of American politics. But when the political agitator began to give way to the soldier, and when the cannon rather than the orator spoke for or against the Government, General Blair assumed an importance to the national cause far beyond that of any mere journalist.

Missouri was, at the moment when border states were slipping into either the ranks of the secessionists or adhering to the Federal Government, a critical point. Had it gone strongly for secession, it might have swung with it the neighboring state of Kentucky, as well as giving to the enemies of the National Government most valuable support of men and of money. The Blairs, both the elder Francis P. and the son, Frank Blair, plunged into this fight with vigorous determination, and obviously with entire conviction of its justice. The father a statesman, and the son a soldier, made a good combination, and it was largely due to their activities that Missouri stayed in the Union and contributed to its maintenance. But the fight, like all border fights, was a bitter one, and out of it the Blairs came with somewhat shattered prestige.

* * *

General Blair, like many other soldiers from Grant down, was accused of gross intemperance, a charge which his closest friends strenuously combat. He was of a genial and hospitable disposition, much given to entertainment and in a time when hospitality almost invariably took the form of offering alcoholic refreshment, doubtless lived according to the standards of those about him. Not only were his personal habits attacked, but his sincerity in his opposition to secession and to slavery was ridiculed by radical publications. As the war drew to a close, his efforts to secure an amicable settlement of the political issues growing out of it were denounced as treasonable, while the futile endeavor of his father in the midst of the conflict to hasten its end by a personal conference and plea to Jefferson Davis brought down upon the whole family the bitter excoriation of the radical supporters of the war.

The time is ripe for telling a story of this brilliant and devoted family of the middle West; and the author of these dignified volumes, Dr. William Ernest Smith, has made a real contribution to American historical literature. An exceedingly readable style is coupled with an obvious deep interest in and devotion to its subject. While it is not an entirely new chapter in American history which Dr. Smith has told, it is at least one of great interest and importance which has long been too much ignored.

Recovery of Oddities

The English Eccentrics, by Edith Sitwell. London: Faber. 15s.

DO THE English produce more eccentrics than other nations? We doubt it, but "foreign" opinion is almost unanimously against us. In vain we point to the "mad" Russians, the "mad" Irish, the Spanish "fantastic," the American "character"; in vain we argue that up to the middle of last century the English were pretty well the only tourists and travelers and, like parrots, were bound to look grotesque out of their own setting. We are nevertheless assured that there is some rigidity of temperament in the English some tendency to private preoccupation oblivious of other people's opinion, which permanently amazes "foreigners," and particularly those voluble and volatile nations who have all their ideas neatly arranged like birds' eggs in a cabinet and who have left no room for the exceptions. Just when they have the Englishman labeled as a chilly, formal and rather dull kind of egg, along comes someone like the octogenarian Squire Waterton, whose hobby was climbing to the highest twigs of perilous trees, and who fixed wings to his shoulders in sublime attempts to fly.

Or there is the notorious Lord Rokeby, with his passion for baths—and for eating a cut off the joint in them—and John Mytton, who set fire to the tail of his night shirt, to see if it would cure a hiccup Byron drives in state about Europe. Borrow nails his Bible advertisements on the doors of Spanish churches. Doughty goes to Arabia, and Lady Hester Stanhope lives in dubious mystery alone in Syria.

* * *

Miss Edith Sitwell, under the misleading title of her book, has rescued from the dust heap of decayed notoriety some strange examples of English oddity, a sometimes fantastic and sometimes pitiable carnival of quacks, sportsmen, hermits, and gentlemen of fashion who achieved commemoration because of their public or private extravagances But beyond observing that eccentricity exists particularly in the English because of "that peculiar and satisfactory knowledge of infallibility that is the hall mark and birthright of the British nation," she gives us no further assistance. Her book would have been different if she had, but she would have added argument to entertainment.

In our opinion the root of English eccentricity is deeper than this "knowledge of infallibility." The root lies in the strong English devotion to privacy. It is one of the ironies of life that the Englishman who is noted for his chilly formality shocks the elect of Boston and Buenos Aires, of Madrid and Tokyo, with his appalling informality. His home is his castle, but his castle is himself; and what passes for eccentricity is his oblivious determination to pursue a private interest, wherever he is. Thus, to return to Squire Waterton, who was a naturalist—if he shocked the French customs officials by traveling with a quantity of owls, and by insisting on bathing them in the customs, because it was a hot day and he bathed himself, the officials being Frenchmen, conventional and public in their lives, would not understand that the strange squire never regarded himself as a public figure, but was merely living his private life with that perfect freedom which is reserved for privacy. There is a public view of the relation of man to the owl; but obviously private views may differ widely.

* * *

Of course a great deal of English eccentricity, as Miss Sitwell's frequent recourse to the eighteenth century shows, is aristocratic in origin, for the aristocrat is privileged to act privately when others must act publicly and conventionally. The gentlemen who advertised for Ornamental Hermits for their estates were able to impose private desire upon common reasonableness, with a disinterested, if studied, elegance. They were not fantastics: the fantastic craves notoriety, whereas eccentricity, like virtue, claims no reward, and in fact does not know if it is noticed. There is essential eccentricity, the rigid and transcendent logic of the state, in the unaristocratic dispute of Dr. Parr with Dr. Johnson. This is Dr. Parr's version:

"The subject of our dispute was the liberty of the Press. Dr. Johnson was very great; whilst he was arguing, I observed that he stamped; upon this I stamped. Dr. Johnson said, 'Why do you stamp Dr. Parr?' I replied, 'Sir, because you stamped; and I was resolved not to give you the advantage of a stamp in the argument!'"

In Miss Sitwell's diverting collection, there is some good material for that Anatomy of Eccentricity which is now obviously necessary. She herself is rather the anatomizer of dead fashion, with an eye for the more fantastic headdress, and for the horror and elegance, the grandiloquent gesture and the abject witch-haunted terror which above all in the so-called Age of Reason, were seen side by side like mask and face. Like delicate and oblique beams of light pointing down at the pathetic human junk through the chinks in an attic roof, her pen gilds, fuses and discloses.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

"Hostages" Courageous

Hostages to Fortune, by Elizabeth Cambridge. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

PIECE of fiction, the June choice of the English Book Society undoubtedly is; novel, in the ordinary acceptation of mystery, history or love story, no one would venture to call "Hostages to Fortune." The everyday life of a man, his wife and their three children is set down almost as though it were a biography, yet with a reticence that a modern biographer might scorn. William, however, is a person of strong will, inarticulate idealism, and untiring interest in his garden, which, with its rambling old yellowish stone house, he has inherited; his wife, Katherine, a gifted and high-spirited woman, develops from an ambitious girl into a wise mother and an understanding companion, under pressure of the love and the needs of those about her; and the children are as interesting to the reader as they are to themselves.

Episodes from their life, covering the changing seasons through the years the children are growing up, some of them apparently chosen at random, others centered about some one of the family or marking milestones in the spiritual progress of Katherine herself, make up what there is of plot. The story discloses itself bit by bit, without emphasis or climax, yet with gentle, relentless finality.

The realistic fiction of a generation ago has disappeared from our book tables; but it has left its heirs and successors, of which this book is one. If Miss Cambridge has not, like a Flaubert or a Wells, built up three-dimensional portraits through meticulous exactitude of detail, she has achieved something like an effect of truth by employing the pen rather than the camera, in strokes few but telling, discarding irrelevant material and trusting a little to the intelligence of her readers. If she has not bound herself to the limitations of time, space and point of view, which made such a fascinating pattern for Howells and James, neither has she taken advantage of the novelists's omniscience. She has looked at all her scenes through the eyes and in the mood of one or another of her persons.

The author's condensed characterizations give individuality to her style. She sometimes indicates a trait with a phrase that has an almost epigrammatic flash—as when she says of Katherine's daughter, "When Audrey wanted anything, it was always something she could hold in her hand"; and of the son, Adam, "The things he wanted most were states of mind." The characters are overbalanced on the feminine side, both in numbers and in definiteness. The men of the households the family visits do not appear in the pages, except by name; while the women, and even their houses, stand out with great clearness.

L. H. T.

Bright World Ahead

Great Winds, by Ernest Poole. New York: Macmillan Company. $2.

TRUE to his habit, Mr. Ernest Poole has been led by his social conscience into using a novel as a medium for expressing his solution for the world situation. The twin giants that have raised the present tempest he finds to be Property and Fear, and his concern in his new book, "Great Winds," has been to show how these giants may be subdued and a brighter world evolved. Even more frankly than in other novels, Mr. Poole has written a preachment, cast for convenience in story form and dramatized in the lives of a group of interesting men and women, but focused on the purpose, rather than on the characters. There are many who believe that art and argument are incompatible, but Mr. Poole, by the very frankness of his concentration on his theme, has made his work good art, because it is simply and purely what it professes to be—a parable.

* * *

The author has chosen a New England setting, an old New Hampshire house, where the Blake boys, Gil and John, had grown up with some of the stanch, independent prejudices and ideals of their Puritan ancestors. The house had been renovated by Gil, who was a well-known architect, and to its lovely, spacious shelter the Blakes all came, at times, each year. Under its roof one summer the great winds of fears, needs and demands gathered in a tempest that tore asunder old ties and made some of the Blakes find a new way of living.

In the old house that summer John Blake, home from his world travels, set out to write a book: "This is going to be a book about a world of life being torn by a storm—for readers who are neither afraid nor cynical—" he wrote, "by one who already feels the breath of winds that are coming to clear the sky and turn the ship of humanity back on its course to the rising sun."

* * *

Always a liberal, Mr. Poole here shows his gradually increasing dissatisfaction with all set creeds and theories, and for this reason his solution may be assailed as nebulous and sentimental; but there really is nothing vague or soft in urging people to build themselves and their children to be so capable and so strong within that they will, under their own sail, be able to ride a storm.

W. K. R.

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On the Veranda

De Jure Belli Libri Tres (The Law of War), by Alberico Gentili. Vol. 1, photographic reproduction of the edition of 1612; vol. 2, translation into English by John C. Rolfe and introduction by Coleman Phillipson. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press; London: Humphrey Milford. 1933. Price, $6.

GENERAL readers, as well as legal specialists, may no doubt properly look into a publication of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; and they may with particular confidence study No. 16 of "Classics of International Law," being invited and encouraged to do so by the writer of the preface and the editor of the series, Mr. James Brown Scott. So let's make room for the big twin volumes on the veranda table, and let's open out their broad pages, one book at a time. First, suppose we run through the Rolfe English translation, to fortify ourselves with subject-matter, and then through the Phillipson introduction, to set ourselves right in regard to biographical facts and accepted opinion. After that, we may with some assurance give an hour or two to passages that strike us as of peculiar interest in the original Latin text.

Surely, it is reasonable that Gentili's essays, or disputations, on war and peace should be allowed a breath of air, having been hidden away in scarce editions for the past 300 years and more. Morning light, therefore, on these neglected paragraphs! The southwest breeze through these all but forgotten sentences!

Professor Rolfe's contribution to the general reader's entertainment is perhaps the main thing. What did the man who wrote "De Jure Belli" in sum say, and what does it amount to under present ways of thinking and behaving? The extraordinarily clear and smooth rendering of Gentili's phrases into English furnishes answer, or material for answer, to these questions, even for the casual browser and skimmer. And as for Mr. Phillipson's introduction, nothing, truly, could be got up that would more vividly portray Gentili as a sixteenth-century personage—a born and bred Italian, and a Protestant, making his career chiefly in England, amongst scholars who flourished during the latter years of Queen Elizabeth's reign. As for the introduction, again, nothing could with more fairness and impressiveness show how Gentili ranks in the company of those who through the ages have championed the cause of international justice, with regard, specifically, to practices and usages of warfare.

The second volume, then, is completely an exposition and a critical review of "De Jure Belli." It takes care of all that is important. So back with it on the table, that we may consider a point touching the first volume, wherein the author's own words stand printed, by camera process, in the form and type of the Hanau edition of 1612, dedicated to the Earl of Essex.

Why, we inevitably query, should Gentili write in Latin? On further reflection, though, we just as certainly ask ourselves why he should not. For here was a language in which prose writing was better developed, no denying, than in any of the national languages of the period; being more precise than the Italian in which Guicciardini wrote his Florentine history, and more pliant, by far, than the English in which Gentili's friend, Sir Philip Sidney, wrote his "Arcadia." Nor do we have to explain his preference for Latin on the ground that he was composing a law book; for that was hardly the case. What he did, was to set forth arguments and cite authorities in defense of a thesis. He was endeavoring to help along a humanitarian movement. He perforce wrote in Latin because he knew that in that language he would be widely read and perfectly understood. Availing himself of Renaissance Latin, he could persuade and admonish as effectively as writers employing English have been able to since the time of Swift, or as those using French have been since Voltaire. Moreover, he could in that language confidently transmit his message down the centuries; for we find every syllable has a modern ring, whether he discourses on the rights of those conquered or on the privileges of those victorious in battle.

S. W.

In Order Arranged

Sarah Bernhardt, by G. G. Gellier. Translated by E. S. G. Potter. London: Duckworth. New York: F. A. Stokes. 12s. 6d. net.

WHY, of all forms of biography, are the lives of actors and actresses invariably the dullest? The answer to this question is, of course, that they afford no scope for the exercise of the biographer's critical powers. A criticism of "Macbeth" always has point, for "Macbeth" is there for all to read; but a criticism of Sarah Bernhardt's performance of Phèdre is quite useless, since so few of the people who are likely to read it saw Bernhardt in the play, and therefore they do not know what the criticism is about.

A critical life of an actor is, therefore, almost impossible. A biographer may, indeed, turn creative artist, and attempt to reproduce in print the particular effect or series of effects that the actor obtained on the stage. This is what Hazlitt did when writing about Kean. But it is an extremely difficult thing to do, and most theatrical biographers never attempt it. They content themselves with gossip about the external incidents of their subject's life, neatly arranged in chronological order.

This is all that M. Gellier has tried to do in "Sarah Bernhardt." And it is not enough. Nevertheless, M. Gellier's book is not an unfavorable specimen of its kind, and it has been smoothly translated. Sarah Bernhardt appears to have had all the trials and difficulties that are traditionally associated with the early days of a great artist. She had at first no particular desire to go on the stage, and began to study at the Conservatoire only as the result of a casual remark made by the Duc de Morny. At the end of her period of training, she was bitterly disappointed that she gained only the second prize in comedy, and none at all in tragedy. On her first appearance, as the Comédie Française, on Aug. 10, 1862, in Racine's "Iphigenie en Aulide," she made no great impression, few of the critics mentioning her, except Sarcey, who noted that "the upper part of" her "face . . . is remarkably beautiful" and that she "enunciates with perfect clarity."

Elsewhere, her personal characteristics did not come in for such complimentary notice, and for quite a long time it seems to have been a critical axiom in Paris that Sarah Bernhardt was much too thin ever to be a successful actress. Not until she undertook a tour in Spain a few years later did she manage to dispel this illusion. Her subsequent brilliant and exotic career is adequately related as to its external details in the rest of M. Gellier's biography.

H. H.

Plots and Problems

Love on the Dole, by Walter Greenwood. London: Cape. 7s. 6d.
Creatures of an Hour, by Doreen Wallace. London: Benn. 7s. 6d.
Little Friend, by Ernst Lothar. London: Secker. 7s. 6d.
Gentlemen—The Regiment! by Hugh Talbot. London: Dent. 7s. 6d.
The Baker's Window, by Jane Munro Cunningham. Edinburgh: Edinburgh Press. 6s.

A BLEND of fiction and autobiography imperfectly realized in the imagination. "Love on the Dole" is nevertheless a good first-hand account of a workless man's experiences "on the dole." Its appeal to the reader's conscience may deflect him no doubt from asking how good a novelist Mr. Greenwood is; the answer is that his quality is uncertain, but that he knows how to tell a story. How workless men and women live, what they think, how they manage to survive the daily degradation of having nothing to do and nothing to spend and how they struggle against the embittering suggestion that their lives are without significance is the theme of accumulating episodes, which have a verve and impetus of their own. Mr. Greenwood is at times embarrassingly naif, but he is a so observant, sincere and accurate. He does not exaggerate, sentimentalise nor dogmatise. His characters are thin, but they are not mere types, and they move convincingly, if a shade woodenly, against their sordid background of slums and prison-like factories. "Love on the Dole" should not be read merely as a sociological document, but also for its merits as a first novel.

* * *

From the poverty and misery of the Manchester slums to the peaceful fields of Suffolk is a far cry, bnt even there the difficulties of earning a living are also present, though in a less acute form. Miss Wallace's central figure, Phares Rainbird, is indeed in no danger of losing his job; for he is a skilled woodman of the old school, a man who is more preoccupied with his craft than with questions of shorter hours or longer wages. The story is concerned with his marriage to a girl years younger than himself, and the usual problem of an interloping son by a previous marriage. An improbable accident breaks up the family and leaves the question of relationship unsolved. Miss Wallace does not go very deep nor rise very high, but the descriptions of the countryside are sympathetic and well done.

* * *

"Little Friend" is a study of a child whose parents are on the point of being divorced. The child adores her mother and, though gradually disillusioned, her affection remains constant. She has none of the same feelings for her father, but she passionately longs that her home shall not be broken up. She develops an alarming wisdom and gravity for her years, though finally it is by her weakness and not her strength that she reunites her parents. The lonely "outside the pale" feeling of an only child to whom nothing is explained, but who is left to piece together chance and overheard conversations, and in whose mind the first possibility of an ugly pattern to life is appearing mistily, and then with increasing and shocking certainty, is described with a sensitiveness and deftness that lift the story from the ranks of the average novel about "misunderstood" childhood. The story comes dangerously near sentimentality at times, but Mr. Lothar's delicacy of touch saves it. There are some good scenes with various members of the family, and the "difficult" governess is an endearingly familiar character.

* * *

"Gentlemen—The Regiment!" is in complete and refreshing contrast to the "problem" novel. It describes the hackneyed Victorian period, but there is nothing hackneyed about the lively and amusing way the author recreates a picture of the times as embodied in the lives and points of view of two military, "county" families—the Chappells and the St. Quentin. These clans are related to each other, but are separated by family and regimental feuds. The Chappells were good solid unimaginative backbone of England, while the St. Quentins flaunted a dangerous and unconventional charm due (it was darkly hinted) to foreign blood. Alastair, the youngest Chappell, was blessed—or was it cursed—with a great deal of the St. Quentin imagination and rebellious spirit, plus his own family stolidity. This produced in him a sensitiveness unusual in his class and caused him to be so un-Chappell like as to feel fear when as a schoolboy he went poaching and hunting, and which even made him doubt himself in his love affair with his spritelike cousin.

* * *

In "The Baker's Window," legend, anecdote, old wives' tales, fiction and history are all used in the structure of intricate and rambling tales. A Scotch lady begins by telling her niece a story; and in doing so, is reminded of stories told her by her mother. From this source come more stories, told by an older generation. The varied, heroic adventures on sea and land of the ancestors of the family are mainly the theme of the tales, and the period covered is over several centuries. A short play, embodying certain of the characters and set in the eighteenth century, completes the volume.

E. M. V.

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Clear, Finished and Greek

What Plato Said, by Paul Shorey. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $5.

FEW Greeks are left. From Shelley to J. A. Symonds and Prof. Gilbert Murray, we have had romantic Hellenists aplenty, but the Greek spirit itself dwells far above all romantic yearnings. The gulf which separates classical from Faustian civilization (to adopt Herr Spengler's terminology) can be measured in a hundred different ways. It is the gulf which separates thinking man from feeling man, the philosophical mind from the historical mind, plastic art from musical, the cult of spatiality from the cult of temporality. Plato from such diverse yet characteristic modern philosophers as Nietzche, Bergson and William James. The passion for definition marks the true Greek, and an uncompromising logic founded on genial common sense. Beauty is associated with the clear and not with the vague; value with the finished concept and not with its historical evolution.

Professor Shorey is a true Greek and, as such, eminently suited to interpret Plato. In the two introductory studies of Plato's life and writings he resolutely refuses to be led astray by hazy conjecture or by biographical theories which undertake to explain Plato's ideas by the supposed facts of his life. To him the ideas are the all-important fact, and the Plato whom we infer from the ideas is the only Plato that matters to us. This does not mean that we can trace his "soul history" from his dialogues. In his brilliant study of "The Unity of Plato's Thought," written 30 years ago, Professor Shorey set forth with trenchant logic the thesis that Plato's thought is of a piece throughout, and in these introductory studies he reiterates his thesis and proceeds with consummate tact to rescue the essential Plato from the slough of controversy into which emotional theorists have dragged him.

The body of the book is a masterly analysis of the entire Platonic canon. It provides not a cold abstract but a dramatic synopsis of each dialogue, with enough of the setting to give the "feel" and the right emphasis to the ideas and enough critical comment to explain them and relate them to the author's conception of the philosophy as a whole. Voluminous notes at the end of the book furnish cross-references and illuminating parallels and illustrations from ancient and modern writers. Marginal references to the Greek text make it possible to check the interpretation of any idea, and the book therefore has value both for the professional student and for the reader whose interest is more casual.

As a sheer achievement of scholarly patience and good sense the book is magnificent. Professor Shorey's wide range of reference is astonishing, and each allusion comes with a telling force to make the the meaning clearer. The vital purpose of the book is more obscure until one sees that it is a gigantic demonstration of the author's thesis—the unity of Plato's thought. The critical comments all bear toward this end, as in the comment on the mood of the "Gorgias":

> This mood is explicable and justifiable, and the expression of it is magnificent. But it is quite idle to contrast the language of the "Gorgias" with other . . . utterances . . . as evidence of Plato's self-contradiction or in support of conjectures as to . . . the circumstances of Plato's life that caused him to give vent to his feelings and let himself go for once. It is enough to note that in this glorious composition he unburdens his very soul with all the divine intensity of Dante.

The Faustian dreamer will not like Professor Shorey's Plato, for he will not find here the poetic overtones with which Plato clothed his disciplined vision of reality. It must be admitted that such a work as the "Symposium" loses much when its ideas are detached from their literary expression, but the spirit is always indicated by the author even when not embodied in the letter. The greatest danger is that people should be led to read even so splendid a résumé as this instead of reading the dialogues themselves, for the poetic overtones are necessary to a perfectly rounded understanding of Plato. An exclusively intellectual view of him tends to accentuate what Emerson called the sole deduction from his merit: namely, "that his writings have not—what is no doubt incident to this regnancy of intellect in his work—the vital authority which the screams of prophets and the sermons of unlettered Arabs and Jews possess."

R. P.

Prize Essays Reprinted

America's Twelve Great Women Leaders During the Past Hundred Years, Associated Authors Service, Chicago. 35c (3 for $1.00).

IN REVEALING contrast to the impressions conveyed by the cinema and popular fiction, the women of America still believe that "a true (woman) leader is not animated by selfish motives. She is one who recognizes the public and general good above personal interest or the interests of a small group"; that "Integrity is the bedrock of all greatness," and that "of all the qualities that lie in the hearts of womankind, the greatest is *love*. And it is this deep, abiding love, transformed into service, that is the most essential quality of the woman leader."

The words are those of the essayists who won the prizes offered, in November, 1932, through the columns of The Ladies' Home Journal" by the National Council of Women, an affiliation of 31 women's organizations in America.

The five brief compositions which the judges selected from the several thousand submitted have been reprinted, in a neat, paper-covered booklet, together with biographical sketches from The Christian Science Monitor, of the 12 leaders selected in a nation-wide poll to represent American womanhood during the last 100 years, at the Century of Progress exhibition, in Chicago.

Alphabetically arranged, each article illustrated with a pen-and-ink drawing by Dwight C. Sturges, the list is an inspiring record of achievement. Six of the 12 leaders, it is interesting to note, have been women of New England. Mary Baker Eddy, who received the largest number of votes, was a native of New Hampshire. Susan B. Anthony, whose pioneer work in the cause of woman suffrage, has left a lasting impression; Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross; and Mary Lyon, who established Mount Holyoke College, were all born in Massachusetts, while Mary E. Woolley, known throughout the modern world for her ceaseless efforts in behalf of international peace; and Harriet Beecher Stowe, famous for her great contribution through "Uncle Tom's Cabin," to the cause of abolition of human slavery, came from Connecticut.

The western states are also creditably represented. Amelia Earhart Putnam, who was born in Kansas, has, through her great courage and poise, given the woman of today her place in American aviation. Jane Addams has reared in Chicago, a city whose gangster activities have been noised throughout the world, a monument, in the shape of Hull House, to the unselfishness which has made a home for Chicago's lonely ones. Wisconsin has reason to be proud of the tremendous good accomplished, in behalf of women, by Carrie Chapman Catt; and New York State of the temperance work of Frances E. Willard, founder of the World Woman's Christian Temperance Union; and of Julia Ward Howe's stirring gift to the nation—"The Battle Hymn of the Republic." No hero of the South has ever exhibited more courage and devotion to humanity than Helen Keller, whose fame has elevated her to a position outstanding in modern history and whose achievements in overcoming tremendous obstacles have become a beacon light to others similarly handicapped.

The booklet is a most interesting souvenir of this "Century of Progress."

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Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

8:00 p. m.—NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
8:30 Clovis Fecteau, baritone.
8:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
9:00 NBC, Program from Chicago.
9:30 Reports; sport review.
9:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:00 Radio News Reel.
7:15 Edward McHugh, baritone.
7:30 NBC, Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten.
8:00 "Over the Heather," with Sandy MacFarlane.
8:30 NBC, Stadium Concert, Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Willem Van Hoogstraten, conductor.
10:15 NBC, "Songs of the Heart."
10:30 NBC, "Cuckoo," skit.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Lady Next Door."
5:30 NBC, soloist.
5:45 NBC, The Three Scamps.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news; pianist.
6:45 Reese and White, songs.
7:00 NBC, Meyer Davis's orchestra.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, Songs with guitar.
7:45 NBC, John Pierce, tenor.
8:00 NBC, Mischa Levitsky, pianist.
8:30 NBC, Antobal's Cubans.
9:00 NBC, Musical program.
9:30 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, Saturday Syncopators.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 "The Merry-Go-Round."
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Two Cans Loma Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor.
8:15 CBS, Koshetz Ukrainian Choir.
8:30 CBS, Philadelphia Summer Concert, Erno Rapee, conductor.
9:15 CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Charles Carlile, tenor.
9:45 CBS, Freddie Berren's Saturday Revue.
10:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1.00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS dance music.
6:30 CBS, Mme. Elizabeth Cotous, pianist.
6:45 Organ recital.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS, The Eton Boys.
7:30 Dance music.
8:15 Talk, "Getting the News."
8:20 Organ recital.
9:00 Local dance music.
10:00 Announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 Concert music programs.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:30 Feature program.
7:45 Touraine String group.
8:00 Talk, Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 "Song Pictures."
8:30 Local dance music; studio program.
9:00 "Evening Reveries."
9:15 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:45 Fishermen's Program.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Ginsberg Ensemble.
1:30 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
2:00 NBC, "Summer Idyll"; soloist; trio.
2:15 Perkins Boys, vocal trio.
2:30 NBC, Jan Garber's Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, National Opera Concert.
4:00 "Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
4:15 NBC, "Symphonette," recital.
4:30 NBC, Organ recital.
5:00 NBC, "The World of Religion."
5:30 NBC, Eve Jessye Choir.
6:00 Beethoven Chamber Music.
6:30 Reports; "Famous Sayings."
6:45 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, William Hard, speaking from London.
7:30 NBC, Wisdom of the Ages, sketch.
8:00 NBC, Riesenfeld Viennese Concert.
8:30 NBC, Don Hall Trio.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Brisbane; Walter C. Kelly; Revelers; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Goldman Band.
10:00 "Vacationeers"; orchestra.
10:15 Green Brothers' Orchestra.
10:45 News; announcements.
11:15 NBC, Four Horsemen; quartet.
11:30 NBC, "Night Song"; organ trio.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 BC, Frances Paperte; orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Sonata Recital.
1:30 NBC, "Folks From Dixie."
2:00 BC, Gene Arnold's Commodores.
2:15 NBC, Gruen and Hall, pianists.
2:30 NBC, Venetian Little Symphony.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Fiddler Three."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seegle.
4:30 NBC, Lithuania Day at the World's Fair.
5:00 NBC, Casino Orchestra at Chicago.
5:30 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
5:45 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
6:30 NBC, Pelikoff Novelty Orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Countess Albani; orchestra.
7:15 NBC, Horse Sense Philosophy."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Newman Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 Beethoven Foundation program; guest artist, Hans Abell, pianist.
9:30 NBC, "American Album of Familiar Music"; soloist; Jno. Orchestra.
10:00 BC, Col. Louis McHenry Howe and Walter Trumbull.
10:15 NBC, "Impressions of Italy."
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time; announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
2:00 Negro Male Chorus.
2:15 CBS, "The Playboys," piano trio.
2:30 CBS, "Manhattan Moods."
3:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
5:00 CBS, Willard Robinson's orchestra.
5:15 CBS, Lithuania Day at World's Fair.
5:30 "Strange Adventures."
5:45 Organ recital.
6:00 Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; news.
6:45 "Salon Gems"; garden aids.
7:00 CBS, Gauche ensemble.
7:30 CBS, "Black River Giant," sketch.
7:45 CBS, Ann Leaf organ.
8:00 Chicago Variety program.
8:15 "Black River Giant," sketch.
8:30 Walter Smith's Band.
9:30 Organ recital; soloist.
10:00 Rines Orchestra; Laprel Quartet.
10:30 CBS, "Rhythm Rhapsody."
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, New World Salon Orchestra.
12:45 Italian musical programs.
1:30 CBS, Compinsky trio.
5:00 Organ recital.
5:30 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crummit; orchestra.
6:00 Cosmopolitans, novelty trio.
6:15 Announcements; news.
6:30 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Philadelphia Summer Concert, Erno Rapee, conductor.
10:30 Announcements; news.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Dance music.
5:45 Bella Gaffen, soloist.
6:00 Studio string ensemble.
6:15 "Song Pictures."
6:30 Touraine Ensemble.
7:00 "Variety Venders."
7:30 Studio program.
8:30 Beacon Hill Players.
9:00 Studio program.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild sketch.

WEEI

9:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
5:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—News flashes.
12:02 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:00 p. m.—Address, Acting-Mayor Joseph McGrath.
3:15 National Council of Women. Address Dame Rachel Crowdy.

WAAB

6:01 p. m.—American news.

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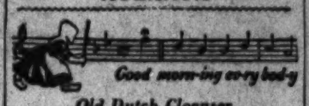

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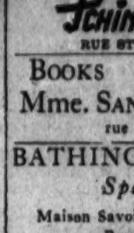
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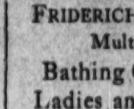
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Daily Features

All Nature

Bald Eagle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NO OTHER bird can quite take "Baldy's" place in the hearts of Americans, although both the turkey buzzard and the wild turkey were at one time suggested as suitable national symbols.

Ever since Cyrus the Younger led 10,000 Greeks against his brother Artaxerxes II, eagles have held their position of importance on national standards. For centuries, the Roman legions used the eagle, wolf, boar, minotaur, and the horse for their banners, but later used only the eagle.

At one time the bald eagle could be found over the greater part of North America. Now it is one of our rarer birds. Inasmuch as it is a sea eagle, the most likely place to find one now is near the coast, by the Great Lakes, or along a large river. It is not as large a bird as the golden eagle, which it greatly resembles, and does not migrate with seasonal changes except in the extreme north.

"Bald eagle" does not imply lack of feathers, but white feathers, which appear on the head and neck when the bird is four years old. Until that time, the only way to distinguish it from the golden eagle is to inspect the tarsi, or lower leg joints, just above the feet. If they are feathered, the bird is the golden species; if bare, the bald.

Baldy's chief article of diet is fish. The bird dislikes getting wet, and so it seldom dives after prey, as does the osprey. Instead, it waits until the osprey (or fish-hawk) makes its catch, and then, with a great cry, takes after it to deprive it of its meal. Oftentimes the fish weighs half as much as the osprey, and in order for the bird to escape, the catch must be dropped. This is the expected procedure; so, with a swoop, Baldy catches it nimbly before it reaches the water.

Worth Knowing

A RAILROAD LINE HIGH IN THE HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS IN THIBET CURVES SO MUCH IN ITS ASCENT THAT IT CROSSES ITSELF

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Editor's Puzzle

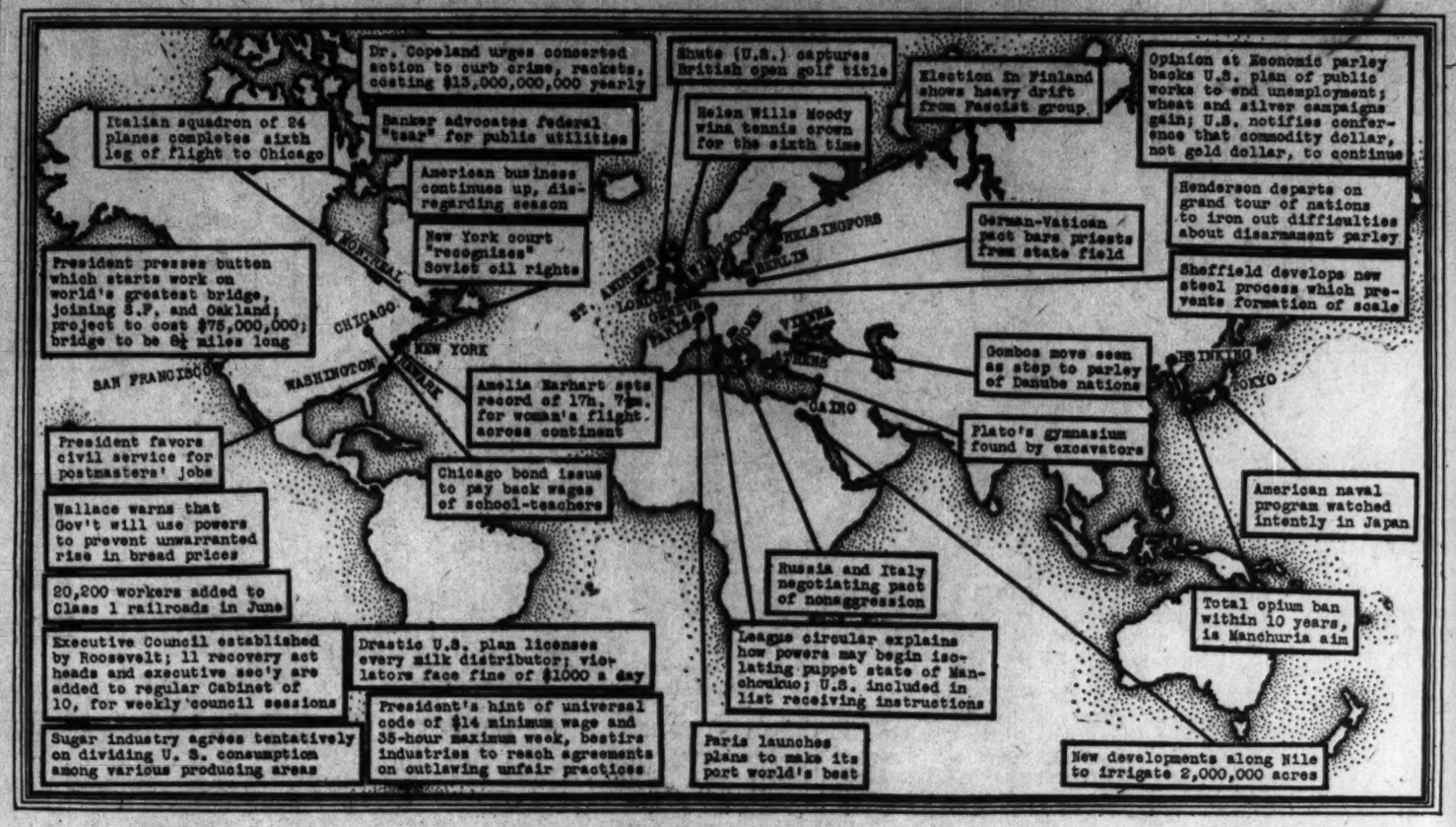
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

119.

I expect he got there in time", said the manager. Not having received the wire until this morning, it was impossible for our salesman to be sent out at a more timely or opportune hour, but having engaged a plane for him there is hardly a doubt but that he was on time to quote on the 8000 soft toed pairs of shoes

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

World News of the Week at a Glance


Dr. Copeland urges concerted action to curb crime, rackets, costing $13,000,000,000 yearly
Italian squadron of 24 planes completes sixth leg of flight to Chicago
Banker advocates federal "tsar" for public utilities
American business continues up, disregarding season
New York court "recognizes" Soviet oil rights
President presses button which starts work on world's greatest bridge, joining S.F. and Oakland; project to cost $75,000,000; bridge to be 8½ miles long
Amelia Earhart sets record of 17h. 7m. for woman's flight across continent
President favors civil service for postmasters' jobs
Wallace warns that Gov't will use powers to prevent unwarranted rise in bread prices
Chicago bond issue to pay back wages of school-teachers
20,200 workers added to Class 1 railroads in June
Executive Council established by Roosevelt; 11 recovery act heads and executive sec'y are added to regular Cabinet of 10, for weekly council sessions
Drastic U.S. plan licenses every milk distributor; violators face fine of $1000 a day
President's hint of universal code of $14 minimum wage and 35-hour maximum week, bestirs industries to reach agreements on outlawing unfair practices
Sugar industry agrees tentatively on dividing U. S. consumption among various producing areas
Schute (U.S.) captures British open golf title
Helen Wills Moody wins tennis crown for the sixth time
Election in Finland shows heavy drift from Fascist group
Opinion at Economic parley backs U.S. plan of public works to end unemployment; wheat and silver campaigns gain; U.S. notifies conference that commodity dollar, not gold dollar, to continue
Henderson departs on grand tour of nations to iron out difficulties about disarmament parley
German-Vatican pact bars priests from state field
Sheffield develops new steel process which prevents formation of scale
Gombos move seen as step to parley of Danube nations
Plato's gymnasium found by excavators
American naval program watched intently in Japan
Russia and Italy negotiating pact of nonaggression
League circular explains how powers may begin isolating puppet state of Manchoukuo; U.S. included in list receiving instructions
Total opium ban within 10 years, is Manchuria aim
Paris launches plans to make its port world's best
New developments along Nile to irrigate 2,000,000 acres
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TOKYO

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Delivering Mail

As there is no postman in our neighborhood, and many people dislike the long walk to the post office, I decided to ask several families whether they would agree to pay a small sum weekly to have their mail delivered. Many families were eager to have me do this, and some also wanted me to bring their evening paper. This combination of services has proved to be an excellent way to earn summer pin money—and it also gives one plenty of exercise.
Janet M.

Teaches Dancing

Two high school girls have found an outlet for their talents, in teaching young children. One, whose interest lies in dancing, holds a dancing class twice a week for girls between 6 and 11 years of age. The other holds a dramatic class. The children act out simple plays, dramatized from familiar tales by the girl herself. Inexpensive costumes and scenery are made from crêpe paper and cardboard. Thus the children are happily and beneficially employed; the mothers are relieved of their care; and the youthful teachers are gaining invaluable experience and, incidentally, some pin money.
Margaret W.

Paper Dolls

My sister and I drew and painted paper dolls, together with their wardrobes, in our leisure time one summer. These we sold to our friends, who almost invariably gave us orders for more. We painted the dolls to depict babies with their cribs and coaches, boys with cowboy suits and small girls with dainty ballet dresses. We found this profitable, because we not only earned money toward our vacation but it helped us to improve our art.
Ruth P.

Jewelry and Baskets

One summer I attended a camp where lessons were given in jewelry-making and basket-making. After I had made a gift for each member of my family, I cut a piece of silver, which costs little in sheet form, into bar pin lengths. Some pins were engraved and some were hammered. After camp closed, I sold some jewelry and saved some for gifts. A friend, who saw the basketry, ordered small table flower-holders for her tea-room. Baskets, such as a baby's hamper, a work-basket, a cake tray, and a hearth basket for logs, were ordered by other people. This work and play brought much profit.
Alma H.

A Summer Circus

Much fun may be afforded by giving a circus in someone's back yard. Mystery houses, guessing contests, etc., can be arranged, and a penny or two can be charged for each amusement.
Jane O.

Pet Caretaker

One summer, while I was living in a large city, I was distressed to see so many family pets poorly provided for when the families left town on their summer vacations. I began soliciting work as "pet caretaker" for the families' vacation periods, and found my offer appreciated. I had the care of all the pets I could accommodate. Besides the joy of the work, I found my summer vacation profitably employed.
M. A. S.

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs of the Ages

The accomplice is as bad as the thief.

Action is the proper fruit of knowledge.

Argument makes three enemies to one friend.

If you have no arrows in your quiver do not go with archers.

The perfection of art is to conceal art.

He who is afraid of asking is ashamed of learning.

Ashes always fly back in the face of him that throws them.

The golden covering does not make the ass a horse.

Three, helping one another, bear the burden of six.

Brave actions never need a trumpet.

Abundance like want ruins many.

Accident is a word not to be found in the divine vocabulary.

That action is best which procures the greatest happiness for the greatest numbers.

A little absence does much good.

Almsgiving never made a man poor, nor robbery rich, nor prosperity wise.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Another thing President Roosevelt can do competently without congressional advice is sail a schooner.

San Francisco Chronicle: The purpose of words is to impart ideas. The writer who uses a word unknown to his readers might as well bark.

Aceo Press: If the little jobs are well done, there are no big jobs.

Los Angeles Times: Spring house-cleaning is a simple art. You just sweep and dust as usual and then put all the furniture in a new place.

Punch: A tax on powder puffs is the latest brilliant revenue suggestion. They should bring in quite a lot of money, if assessed at their face value.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WITH pure thoughts and fullness of Love, I will do towards others what I do for myself. The practice of religion involves as a first principle a loving compassionate heart for all creatures.—ORIENTAL SAYING.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Horeb—*Ho'-reb.*

Pharisee—The *i* is sounded as short *i*, not as short *a*.

Yawah—The second syllable is accented; each *a* as in *arm*.

Sinai—Preferably two syllables, *Si'-ni.*

Illustrate—The accent is preferably on the second syllable.

Chemicalization—The second *i* is short.

Wholly—*Hole'-ly.* "Holy" is sounded *ho'-ly.*

Vicegerent—*Vice-je'-rent.* Derived from Latin *vice,* "instead of," and *gerens,* "carrying, acting"; our word being applied to one who is deputed to exercise the power of another. (There is no word "vicegerent.")

Superinduce—Each *u* is long; avoid *soo-per-in-doose'.*

Sensuality—Don't strain for the long *u* here; sound the syllable *-shoo.*

"He will destroy in this mountain the face of the covering cast over all people" (Isa. 25:7)—It may be inferred from Isa. 24:23 that "this mountain" is Mount Zion in Jerusalem. The word here literally rendered "face" can also mean "surface" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon"), but it need hardly be translated in English; so Moffatt has: "On this mountain shall he strip away the mourning shroud from all mankind."

"But saw no similitude; only ye heard a voice" (Deut. 4:12)—The word rendered "similitude" means literally "likeness or form"; and "ye heard," as indicated by italics, is not in the original. In commenting on these words, Professor Driver remarks: "The stress lies on the fact that though God revealed Himself by the sound of words, no form, no material or even quasi-material figure was seen; there was nothing to suggest a material presence of the Almighty" ("Deuteronomy": "International Critical Commentary": p. 66). Moffatt translates as follows: "You saw no shape, it was only a voice."

"I will praise thee" (Psalms 108:3)—It may be noted that the Hebrew word can be rendered either "praise" or "give thanks." Hence the Revised Version translates: "I will give thanks unto thee."

"Ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin" (Matt. 23:23)—The law as given in Deuteronomy (14:22) stated: "Thou shalt truly tithe all the increase of thy seed, that the field bringeth forth year by year"; and it continued, speaking particularly of "corn," "wine," and "oil." But the Pharisees, in their zeal for detail, extended it to cover even the most insignificant herbs. "Anise" is more correctly translated "dill" (Hastings' "Dictionary of the Bible"), while "cummin" was the seed of a plant similar to carraway in appearance and in taste (*ibid.*).

"Cleanse first that which is within the cup and platter" (Matt. 23:26)—This may be more literally translated: "Clean first the inside of the cup and of the dish" (cf. Thayer: "Greek Lexicon"). Weymouth translates: "First wash clean the inside of the cup or dish."

"Alleluia" (Rev. 19:1, 6)—This is the Greek form of the Hebrew *Hallelu-jah,* "praise-ye Jah," "Jah" being the shortened form of "Jehovah" (or, more correctly, "Yahwah"). *Hallelujah* is usually translated, "Praise ye the LORD."

"The four beasts" (Rev. 19:4)—The word *Zoa,* rendered "beasts," can also be translated "living creatures" (from *zao,* "I live"), as is done by the Revised Version.

"Blessed are they which are persecuted" (Matt. 5:10)—More literally, "have been persecuted." So Moffatt: "Blessed are those who have been persecuted for the sake of goodness"; Goddspeed: "Blessed are those who have endured persecution for their uprightness," and Weymouth: "Blessed are they who have been persecuted in the cause of righteousness."

"Giving no offense in anything, that the ministry be not blamed" (II Cor. 6:3)—The word rendered "offense" is more literally "a stumbling block," and "ministry" is literally "service" (see Thayer: "Greek Lexicon"). So Weymouth has: "We endeavor to give people no cause for stumbling in anything lest this work we are doing should fall into discredit."

"I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil" (Matt. 5:17)—In Greek, as in English, the word "fulfill" can mean either "to complete or bring to realization" or "to obey or enforce." So Goodspeed has "enforce"; Weymouth, "to give (them) completion."

"Jot or . . . tittle" (Matt. 5:18)—The "jot" and the "tittle" were the smallest details in the writing of the Hebrew law. Goodspeed well conveys the meaning in English when he translates: "Not one dotting of an 'i' or crossing of a 't' will be dropped from the Law. . . ." The "jot" represents, and is a contraction of, the Greek *iota* (ι) and the Hebrew *yodh* (י), the smallest letter of the alphabet in each case. The "tittle" (Greek: "little horn") was "any small mark distinguishing one letter from another," particularly the small excrescence distinguishing the Hebrew ב (k) from כ (b) or ר (d) from ד (r).

"Let us go speedily" (Zech. 8:21)—Literally, "let us go, going." This is the regular Hebrew idiom implying intensity of purpose or action; but it is not specified whether the reference is to haste. Hence: "Let us go continually" (Margin of Revised Version) or "Let us surely go" are possible renderings. (*Cf.* "He shall surely live": literally, "living, he shall live"—Ezekiel 3:21).

The fast of the fourth, fifth, seventh, and tenth months (Zech. 8:19)—The reference is to four extraordinary fasts instituted and observed during the captivity of the Jews in Babylon. The fast held on the ninth day of the fourth month (Tammuz) was in memory of the capture of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans; that held in the fifth month (Ab) recalled the burning of Jerusalem and its temple; the fast of the seventh month (Tishri, the first month of the civil year) was in memory of the passing of Gedaliah, recorded in Jeremiah 41:1, 2; that of the tenth month (Tebeth) was instituted in commemoration of the beginning of Nebuchadnezzar's siege of Jerusalem.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

What do you know about it- Sponge wants to go home!
She spends most of her time now sitting at the side of the road watching for the Boss and his mother and Dad to come back—
But you haven't seen half of the interesting things around Uncle Georges farm, I said to her—
"I've seen enough," she purred- "Besides, there are interesting things at home"—
Meaning Buzzy and her catnip mouse and a few things like that, I suppose—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

In Lighter Vein

The Name

A class was studying public buildings, learning about the architect, the contractor, the corner stone, and other facts of interest.

The teacher requested a boy to go out and find the date on the corner stone. Upon the boy's return he said there was no date on it, but that the architect's name was there.

Asked what it was, he said, "McMix."

Bad Example

"Josh," said the farmer to his son, "I wish you'd eat off to yourself instead of with the summer boarders, if you don't mind."

"Ain't my society good enough for them?" asked the son, riling up.

"Your society is all right," explained the farmer, "but your appetite sets them a terrible example."—*Pathfinder.*

Humorist

Anxious Driver: "Now, who on earth is this ignorant blighter holding the crown of the road with that glaring headlight!"

Familiar Signal

Brown: "What made you start clapping your hands when that woman stepped on your foot in the crowded car?"

Barlow: "I was dozing, and I thought my wife was giving a musicale and was signaling that it was time to applaud."—*Grit.*

Thanks

"An author's life must be a thankless task."

"Not at all. Every time I send a manuscript to a publisher he sends it back with many thanks."—*Vart Hem* (Stockholm).

The Reason

"Is this the field where the battle was fought in the tenth century?"

"No. It's at the top of the hill."

"I wonder why they didn't fight it in this field?"

"Expect because it's Farmer Gray's field. He won't even lend it for the village sports."—*Tit-Bits.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Remembered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

A TEACHER necessarily develops many friendships in 50 years of teaching; but it is not often that a teacher receives such tangible proof of her pupils' friendship as came to a high school teacher here recently.

This worker teaches Latin, and the fact that she has been able to make her pupils enjoy what is often considered a dry subject, has given her a special right to the reward she received.

Her pupils of a past generation, many of whom are prominent in business, started a fund to be used in sending their former teacher on a trip abroad, where she could visit the land about which she had been teaching for many years; where she could visualize the trip which Æneas took, and study the Gaul which every beginner in Latin knows is divided into three parts.

Contributions ranging from 25 cent to as many dollars came pouring in. Soon the fund was large enough to provide a fine trip with every expense paid. But even then the givers were not satisfied, so they started a new fund to provide for things which she might otherwise have felt she could not afford. Before long, several hundred dollars were in this fund.

A very happy woman was sent away on this trip, and it is certain that many very happy people were left behind, for it had indeed been a privilege to have a part in giving this token in recognition of many years of faithful, loving service.

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Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 34.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

How Big Should a Navy Be?

SHOULD the United States reverse the naval policy launched at the Washington Conference of 1920? Ever since that date the purpose has been to avoid competition and the practice has been to reduce rather than enlarge the American navy. But under the program now being set in motion by Secretary Swanson more than $300,000,000 is to be spent in the next three years to strengthen the navy, with the possibility of further increases "to keep pace" with Japan.

Has there been a change in the foreign policy or the situation of the United States which requires this new tack in navy plans? Is America going to use her navy to collect the war debts or to enforce peace in any part of the world? Is Washington planning to break a blockade established by the League of Nations against an aggressor? Has American export trade expanded into new areas where warships are needed to support it? Or has the navy been so reduced that it is incapable of defending the country?

The answer, of course, is No. If there has been any change in foreign policy it has been in the direction of an effort by Wilsonian Democrats in the Roosevelt Administration to have the United States enter into closer political cooperation with other nations. The consultation pledge announced at Geneva by Mr. Norman Davis seeks to remove any danger of a possible clash over a League blockade. Moreover the United States has been turning more and more from the rôle of policeman in the Caribbean.

At the same time export trade has been cut in two. The tendency of the recovery program of production control is to limit output more nearly to domestic consumption requirements. The whole trend is toward fewer extensions of American trade or investment which might ask naval protection. The United States still has plenty of contacts with the world to keep a much larger navy very busy were she to follow a policy of sending ships to collect every bad debt or to rescue every adventuring citizen who gets into trouble anywhere in the world. But no one has adopted such a policy unless it be the navy.

A navy "second to none" sounds good. But is it big enough? Shouldn't the United States have the "biggest navy in the world"? If it intends to depart from the national policies upon which recent naval planning has been based, it should. Those policies are linked with the Kellogg pact and the London Naval Treaty. By the former the nations renounced war except in self-defense. By the latter supremacy of defense over attack became the key to naval adjustments between the United States, Great Britain and Japan. Each was given naval strength sufficient to make it supreme in its own waters.

If the United States desires to maintain that arrangement, to have a navy adequate to defend its own coasts, it can do so merely by judicious replacements of obsolete ships. It can do so even should Japan herself acquire the "second-to-none" idea—though Japan is now reported to be concerned over her financial inability to keep up the pace which America is setting for the purpose of keeping up with Japan.

But if the United States desires to imitate the concept of self-defense Japan has employed in Manchuria, and to push forward policies which will require the use of force far afield it will indeed need a bigger navy, one vastly stronger than anything now contemplated. The navy America has is adequate for certain purposes. It is pitifully inadequate if certain other purposes are to be pursued. The whole question is, For what does America wish to use its navy? It behooves Americans to give that question some thought.

Barnum Would Have Chuckled

THE promised disappearance of the "gangster" with the coming of beer and possible return of whisky is not coming true. It was one of the baits held out by many professional wets. Prohibition, they declared, had generated wholesale crime. Erase prohibition, they argued, and snuff! out goes the gang. But the gangsters were principally beer men. They made it and they sold it. Whisky was a side line. The Chicago "gang wars" were beer wars.

And now beer has been made legal. Where has the gang gone? It hasn't gone anywhere. It is still in business, prohibition or no prohibition. The people who swallowed the wets' promise of "no gangs" have turned out simply to be a new genus of a finny tribe that Barnum made popular. He called them "suckers."

Evidence that beer has not lessened gangsterism comes from the United States Government. It is steaming up after the racketeers. At the federal building in Chicago it is said that the gangsters are reaching out for new trade. With prohibition slipping away and gambling quiet—as one official put it—the gangsters are branching out anew into legitimate business. The criminal "syndicate" is forcing itself into many lines of commerce. Sometimes it is by threat, sometimes by violence, sometimes by more devious means. Business has been sufficiently harassed to lead to the warning from high sources that the danger is nation-wide and the public must be awake.

So this is the way that the waning of prohibition is banishing crime! The wets have claimed that law cannot make morals. Perhaps they will come to grant that morals cannot be made by unmaking law. Beer has not endowed the criminal with sweetness and light, and whisky will not make him a "little innocent." It is now clearer than ever that America has a crime problem entirely apart from prohibition. It was not originated by prohibition and prohibition's repeal will not take it away.

Opening Trade Gates

AMONG the eleven nations first invited to the pre-World Economic Conference parleys at Washington were four Latin-American states. Eventually, nearly all of them were invited to confer with President Roosevelt on matters relating to trade and finance. These moves were the first indication that the new American President was fully aware of the importance of the Latin-American republics in the economic life of the world and of their significance to North American trade.

The Latin Americans were pleased by Mr. Roosevelt's manner. Without referring to *isms*, good will or inter-American friendship, and without that unintentional note of condescension, which has tainted too many inter-American conferences and conversations, he conferred with the Latin Americans as he did with the Europeans.

Now it has been announced that the President is opening up new avenues of approach to the Latin-American republics. He has already conferred with Señor Felipe Espil, the Argentine Ambassador, and has caused the Acting Secretary of State to approach Brazil, Chile and Colombia with suggestions and propositions for bettering the trade between the United States and these republics. Other Latin-American nations are also to be included in this new effort to regain, keep, or increase the trade of the United States with the southern republics.

President Roosevelt is not seeking to break down tariff walls but merely to open some gates to Latin-American commodities. Nor is he trying to force all exportable American goods upon the Latin Americans. He is acting consistently with his attitude toward the World Economic Conference and endeavoring to promote only such interchanges of goods as will be mutually profitable. He proposes to admit only those commodities of Latin America which will not compete with United States products, or competitive goods at times when American products are not in season.

For example (and this indicates the knowledge of the President, or of his advisers of Latin America's products), Argentine apples might be imported in the three months when American apples are out of the running. Furthermore it has been suggested that Paraguayan tea might be imported on a larger scale. This will not compete with anything produced in the United States and will build up dollar balances in the United States which Latin Americans can use for the purchase of American goods and for the payment of defaulted bonds. There should be a possibility, too, of trading American motorcars and farm machines for Argentine flaxseed and caseine.

The new manner of approaching the Latin-American republics is worthy of commendation. There is a refreshing matter-of-factness, an informed realism about it which will please the Latin Americans. They will see and feel in the background of all such negotiations something of the manner European nations have employed in their trade and diplomatic negotiations in Latin America. This friendly, but factual, treatment will undoubtedly remove one of the strongest barriers to inter-American trade.

Turning Power Into Purr

THE automobile engine has gone a long way since Mr. Henry Ford made the experiments which, as he tells the tale, nearly "wrecked his kitchen sink." Thousands of drivers have vivid recollections of those early engines and their attempts to propel the vehicles in which they were inclosed.

The propelling plant of an early automobile was not to be denied a hearing. Consisting generally of but one or two cylinders, it aspired to hide its inferiority in the shouting of its exhaust. Happy days, nevertheless, were spent with the undependable contraptions which, however coy and deceptive, had an appeal that spread fresh hopes before their victims, even as each succeeding proof of their duplicity tended to urge an immediate desertion.

Many an automobilist, equipped with duster, goggles, gloves and other paraphernalia, has started forth on a day's outing with about as good prospects of arriving at his destination as an early aviator had of flying the Atlantic.

Those were the days when the driver figured on spending half the time of his trip walking around his "bus" with a monkey wrench in one hand and part of the automobile in the other. And the sight of a pair of shoes sticking out from beneath a shiny but silent automobile was only a sign to rural residents for some such remarks as, "Giddap, there, Maud S.! When I set out fer sumwhares, I wanter know I'm gettin' there."

Yes, the automobile engine has gone a long way since then. Instead of making enough noise to "scare Dobbin clean back to Barnstable," it now runs so silently that drivers sometimes feel inclined to get out and get under to see if they have brought the motor along.

Whither, Bulgaria?

RIGOROUS measures announced by the Bulgarian Government for putting a stop to repeated political assassinations and disturbances would be welcome were it certain they would be effective. It is clear that Macedonian terrorists have been employed from outside Bulgaria, as well as from inside; and that while they operate, an explosion in the Balkans is always possible. Yet the news must be received with some reserve. Rarely has a political situation existed more complicated than that which troubles the good relations of eastern Europe.

The various revolutionary organizations and their relations with political parties have made pacification of the Balkans arduous and dubious. Officially, we are informed that the Government means to reëstablish its authority and to suppress those responsible for the untoward incidents that are perpetually occurring. The financial position of Bulgaria is such that action calculated to restore order in the interior and to ameliorate its relations with its neighbors is essential to enlist the sympathy of foreign countries.

It must, however, be confessed that there is a certain skepticism in western countries as to the motives which inspire the police operations. The present Government promised the electors to put an end to the mysterious dictatorship, and reëstablish conditions of law and order jeopardized by Macedonian militarists.

A policy of conciliation with Yugoslavia, if really pursued, would do more to bring appeasement in eastern Europe than any other step which could be taken. But it implies the rejection of the various projects that are continually being formed for the division of Europe into "zones of influence" by the great powers.

What raises doubts of the outcome of the present efforts is the fact that, although the coalition has been in power for two years, it has failed to execute its promises. Political assassinations have continued. There have been armed incursions into Greece and into Yugoslavia by the comitadjis. The feuds have been kept alive. The idea of revenge has by no means disappeared.

If, belatedly, the promises are to be kept, everybody except those participating in these dangerous agitations will rejoice. But if it is proposed merely to help one clan against another, then a different judgment must be passed on the present procedure. It should be shown that the object is to suppress all the revolutionary organizations, and not merely some of them for the benefit of others.

Nothing would be more acceptable to western opinion than a complete assurance that such is the intention of the Bulgarian Government. It has to contend with many difficulties. It has in some respects proved itself to be more capable than its predecessors. Every sympathy will be extended to it if it now acts without fear or favor. The sequel will show whether these hopes are misplaced. They are genuinely entertained by everybody who desires a Balkanic pacification. It would be unwise to deceive them. The Bulgarian Government, having put its hand to the plow, should not turn back.

Collecting Glass and Satisfaction

FORTUNATE the man or woman who has a hobby and time to ride it. Especially stimulating are those hobbies that consist of collecting something or other, for usually they involve the collecting of a great deal of information, historical, geographic or otherwise, which goes with the mere objects so eagerly hunted down.

One of the most interesting avocations of this type that has lately come into vogue is the collecting of old glass, and down on Cape Cod a whole convention of glass collectors has been making merry this week over an exhibition of antique water pitchers, tumblers, stemware in many sizes, vases, sugar bowls, bottles, saltcellars, candlesticks, and so forth—the handiwork of craftsmen who flourished mostly a century or more ago.

In most of the gathering up of early American glass—for it is the Early American Glass Club that has been holding convention in the little town of Manomet, Mass.,—the name of Sandwich glass has been the sesame and shibboleth and symbol of distinction. And it is indisputable that the early makers of pressed glass in the little Cape Cod town of Sandwich were both artisans and artists.

But latterly there has arisen a recognition of the fact that there is equal merit in many pieces from other contemporary factories, such, for instance, as those at Pittsburgh, Penna., East Cambridge, Mass., Wheeling, W. Va., or Zanesville, Ohio, though Sandwich glass has sometimes been more readily or positively identified. Some of the greatest charm and character in American glass has been discovered, moreover, by those who have delved back of the 1830's, when machines came in, and have found examples of blown glass of the hand workers.

With this broadening of appreciation among some collectors there has come a further step which is perceptible also among numerous fanciers of antique furniture. This is a disposition to seek pieces that are remarkable for their beauty and comfort as well as their age, rather than merely for their antiquity. In fact, there is little reason, aside from historical curiosity, why the ugliness or awkwardness of a past age should be perpetuated any more than that of the present. In furniture the reproduction of the best designs from antique models has given no little beauty to our modern surroundings.

From this it appears that hobbies are apt to be what the world calls "useful" in spite of themselves. However that may be, they will be beneficial to those who follow them—with discretion.

Editorial Notes

Farm administrators in the United States have turned over to Washington officials a large number of complaints of "unjustifiable" increases in bread prices. These, it is indicated may be investigated and made bases for possible prosecution under the anti-trust laws. If some are taking unfair advantage of the none-too-prosperous consumer in this time of national emergency they very likely will find that profiteering is not necessarily profitable.

Professor Moley, back in the United States from London, couldn't think of a question about the World Economic Conference which he would care to answer. But he hasn't broken the conference's record; for a long time it looked as if that assembly couldn't think of a question it would even discuss.

The Charm of Japan

"I THINK I shall write a letter to Japan," I said to the man who was repairing the fireplace, as he dropped himself on the floor and reached for his lunch box. "What's she done, made you mad about something?" he queried.

"Well, yes and no," I replied. "As a matter of fact I have a vast affection and admiration for Japan, but I wish Japan would stop trying to be the United States and Germany and France and England and Russia and Italy, and be its own charming and inspiring self. Japan has character, vision and wisdom enough to heal the world's sore distress, and here it goes and sticks on one of those old samurai masks and starts throwing bricks in all directions. I'd like to—"

I paused for a second to think just what I'd like to do. "Uh huh!" said my audience as he munched a cheese sandwich, "why don't cha?"

"Perhaps it would be more effective to send a cablegram," I continued. "I could say something like this: 'Everyone getting wrong impression of you. Change your act before world audience walks out and leaves you flat.' That's at least to the point; but come to think of it, it isn't so much of a point at that, is it? It's too song-and-dancy. No, the letter is better, considering the fact that Japan has a brick in each hand and a pile of them within easy reach. I could begin it something like this: 'Dear Japan,' so-forth and so-forth and so-forth, and then express my hearty thanks for the great hospitality extended to me while I was there.

"I'd like to get over on the first page my great appreciation for the many ways in which Japan has illustrated for me how life may be simplified and thus lived with greater beauty, greater abundance. No nation in the world surpasses Japan in its art of making everyday living happy and fragrant; just the things this old world needs most, and yet look at that samurai mask and those bricks!

* * *

"Then I could go on something like this, 'I know you are having a tough time, dear Japan, tougher than most people realize, but I also know how courageously you have been trying to untangle yourself. Here's my applause for that. Getting into situations isn't so difficult, but getting out of them, and "saving face" has ever been the world's prize trick, whether done individually or as a nation. But don't worry, you are not in the only glass house. A really hearty sneeze would probably shatter all international windows.'

"'A world epidemic of grabitis has laid us all low,' I flung at my audience. "We've all been trying to take out and no one has been trying to put things into the general scheme of things. We are having to learn that when we make detours from the broad highway of brotherhood in its Golden-Rule sense, we are in for continuous trouble until we get back again. Everyone agrees that there is a place for each of us, and plenty for each of us, if we will only stop shoving. But we don't seem to be able to stop shoving and so I suppose we deserve just what we are getting.

* * *

"Does that sound like I'm on a soap box, or trying to deliver a sermon?" I demanded of my audience. "Well, yes and no," he replied, "would it be any better in Japanese?"

"It isn't finished yet," I told him abruptly, "you've only heard a sort of hypothetical beginning. Now I jump into it. I plan to say something like this right from the shoulder: 'Listen, Japan, why don't you be yourself instead of everybody but you. You don't need to imitate anybody, copy anybody. . . . Let the rest of the world copy you for awhile. Let them have some of your spiritual riches, teach the rest of us the really fine, great things you know and diffuse in your daily life, but lay off that brick throwing. Considering the fact that you have grown up in the past seventy-five years, you have accomplished amazing results, but I wish someone had been around to help you when you started trying to assimilate and digest "Western civilization," to show you what was good, but, of even greater importance, what was bad.

"'In sport we are learning slowly, but inevitably, that we compete "with" one another and not "against" one another. The only things we compete "against" are our individual and collective limitations. That, your fine athletes helped demonstrate to the world in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, as they took part in the universal attack on the human limits placed on time and distance, competing intensely in the day time, living pleasantly and harmoniously together in the international village at night. What athletes can do, nations can do. Our fight is not against one another, but against the forces of evil abroad in the world that threaten our civilization.

"'Why don't you stop that bugle blowing and gun popping, stop strutting that military stuff? You can't afford it to begin with, and haven't the rest of us been a bad enough example for you? All of us tried to be tough, too, and look where we are! That destructive element in thought, word and action doesn't get anyone anywhere and you know that as well as any nation in the world; it's in the very fiber of your being and diffused through your art, your music, your literature, your architecture, yes, through almost every gesture you make. It would do the world much good at this very minute to understand what you know about eliminating the unessential in living; creative elimination, as it were. It would take out many international wrinkles, too, if you would but share with us the truths you have discovered about simplicity in thinking, in living, in forms of expression, and how you go about establishing beauty everywhere, proving that ugliness is nowhere.

"'Home life in our western civilization is going through deep waters. Come on over and show us how you achieve such lovely, inspiring results in your family life. How do you keep families in such happy, contented unity? How is their enthusiastic one-for-all and all-for-one interest sustained in these days? Why don't you let the world see how beautifully you have blended such things as loyalty, happiness, contentment, unselfishness, honesty, affection, love, enthusiasm and appreciation into your everyday life and affairs? I wish more people could see the neatness of you, the loveliness of you, the real greatness of you behind that samurai mask. Personally, I'd turn your go-getters out to graze for awhile and instead put on world exhibition those energetic workers of yours, those picturesque little men and women who so joyfully lift toil into the realm of rhythmic art. And we could all sit down, quietly and humbly, and learn from you lessons in humility, courtesy and good manners.

* * *

"'The world, my dear Japan, knows too little about the real you, too much about the artificial, the unreal you. I propose that on receipt of this letter you and I—.'" But at this moment my audience got up and started for the back door. I don't like to think he was walking out on me, but it had all the earmarks of it.

"Wait a moment," I said, "I want you to get the end of this. It will only take a second. Just a short while ago I was rambling through the mountains back of Kyoto with a Shinto priest who was as wise as he was tolerant and understanding. I asked him how he thought we could best meet life in these swiftly changing days. He didn't hesitate a second. 'Through purification,' he said kindly, 'through self-purification and then all good will adjust itself to our purity. But it takes courage and resolution. It means walking upright and keeping our conduct upright; it means doing every good, keeping the thinking immaculate, the body too. We must be friendly and kind, we must make our words and conduct harmonize. We must be sincere, frank, temperate, honest, helping one another and praying with understanding.'

"Now that priest certainly knew his stuff," said my audience, posing for a moment in the back doorway. "Why don't you put just that in the letter and give Japan his address?" J. A. B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Russian-American Relations

PRECISELY what are the existing conditions in Russia? What bearing have they upon American diplomatic and trade relations with that country? There has been an abundance of testimony, much of it conflicting, on one side and the other. It is to obtain "accurate material from trustworthy sources" that the American Foundation has appointed a research committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Curtis Bok, to deal in the broadest possible way with the subject of Russian-American relations. The Philadelphia members, in addition to Mr. Bok, are George H. Houston, Thomas S. Gates and Roland S. Morris; and the list includes economists, financiers, business men and educators of eminence from all parts of the country. Obviously the conclusions reached by such a body will be of the greatest value.

There has been a growing feeling that the question of recognition by the United States of the Soviet Government must before long be decided, one way or the other. It has been recognized by various other Governments, including those of the chief European countries. In the case of Great Britain, for example, there have been episodes calculated to create friction and foster hostility. The latest was the arrest and trial of the British engineers on the charge of sabotage. When two of these were declared guilty the British Government broke off trade relations and embargoes were declared on both sides. Now the prisoners have been freed and the dispute has been ended; and a new agreement is to be made. Russia at last seems ready to abandon mischievous propaganda against the Empire.

Before the United States takes any definite steps, either in the way of diplomatic recognition or of trade agreements, it is important that there should be, in the words of Mr. Bok, "a comprehensive and unbiased view of the whole situation." The American Foundation is therefore performing a useful public service in undertaking an exhaustive inquiry. It will cover many phases—the Tsarist debts, the Soviet confiscation of the property of foreigners, the Russian counter-claims for damages resulting from allied intervention, the terms on which other governments have recognized the Soviet, the nature of the trade agreements, the terms of credit, and the possibilities in nature and volume of Russian trade. All these things are important, if we are to act intelligently. The character of the Foundation's committee is a sufficient guaranty of the thoroughness and impartiality of its investigation.

Russia is admittedly a rich potential field for profitable trade. With a closer understanding of conditions, some definite action will become desirable. A policy of drift has too many disadvantages.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Uniform Motor Laws

NEED for uniform motor laws, particularly with respect to commercial vehicles, is becoming more apparent with the development and wide use of motor-buses and trucks in interstate commerce. To the end that something along this line shall be developed a conference has been called for October in Harrisburg of representatives from sixteen northeastern states. The conference will be under the direction of the American Legislators' Association, a national organization of state legislators, and has been called at the request of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

About a year or so ago Pennsylvania and New Jersey were engaged in a borderline motor carrier war with each state threatening reprisals on motorcars operating in the other. Finally when it appeared that commercial truck business between the two states would be stopped altogether a truce was declared. Ohio and West Virginia have likewise been making faces at each other over the question of trucks licensed in one state operating in the other without taking out an additional license.

The effort of the Legislators' Association to secure uniform motor laws will be limited at the start to the commercial vehicle problem. The Harrisburg meeting, we are told, will consider regulations relating to the size, weight, height and length of such vehicles. As the New Orleans Times-Picayune says, "Uniform laws under these heads should help a lot." It is agreed that there will be difficulty in getting uniform laws. Their necessity, however, is widely conceded.—*Scranton* (Penna.) *Times.*

Saving and Spending

THE end of the first week of the new fiscal year finds the Government seeking to reduce one set of costs and to expand another. About 8000 federal employees have been dismissed at a time when the Government is preparing to spend upward of $3,000,000,000, if necessary, in order to create employment. The navy is putting ships into drydock to save operating costs, and at the same time inviting bids for new construction. The army is trimming its activities in the field of public works, but the new Administrator of Public Works has announced that $400,000,000 is ready for distribtuion to the states for enterprises approximately similar to those which the army is discontinuing. A system of furloughs was put into operation in the Post Office Department on the same day that another federal agency predicted that "at least 100,000 men will be at work within six weeks on road construction."

To many observers the situation is doubtless confusing. The Administration seems to be pursuing two contradictory policies at the same time, spending with one hand what it saves with the other. Its spokesmen insist, however, that there is a consistent logic in its plans: that the Government must spend heavily in order to spread employment and increase purchasing power, and that it cannot safely embark on such a course without first bringing the "ordinary" budget into balance. It is the routine costs which are now being cut and the emergency outlays which are to be expended. With this in view, the Treasury has introduced a "double-budget system" of bookkeeping. The Administration argues, with much force, that it is fair to draw a distinction between charges which constitute a lasting burden on the Treasury and emergency expenditures which can be shut off when the need for them has passed.

Meantime, however, the Government must continue to borrow. The President has been authorized to spend $3,700,000,000 during the current fiscal year, wholly outside the regular budget. This is more than eight times the combined deficits of Great Britain, France and Germany in 1933—an interesting fact in the light of recent American advice to European governments to live within their incomes.—*New York Times.*